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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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HAMMER BLOWS

SMASHING FALSE ECONOMICS INTO CHIPS.

French Bourgeois See a "Sane" Man in Gompers—N. Y. Evening Post's Unguarded Admission—The Kind of Labor Supply Desired by Bosses—S. P. Press Scab Defenders.

Aristide Briand is reported to be the successor of Clemenceau as Prime Minister. Briand long belonged to the Anarchist wing of the Labor Movement in France—anti-political, anti-parliamentary, etc., etc., along the gamut of that gentry's phrases. Then he entered the cabinet, and now he is to be Prime Minister. There may be, no doubt there are honest Anarchists, but these are there only as juicy muttonchops for the use of muttonchop-eaters.

Paris despatches reproducing the praises sung to Gompers by the French bourgeois read like the utterances of "bulls" in stock exchanges. Just now, when, much to the sorrow of the French bourgeois, the French proletariat is awakening to the necessity of a revolutionary and industrially organized economic body, and thereby supplementing the political movement of Socialism, the bourgeois press of France is feasting Gompers, the man whose systematical efforts to keep the organizations of the proletariat of America as mutually scabbing concerns, is coming to an end here. The French "bulls" are bulling a losing cause.

What's this?—"Nothing but blood can stop the mouths of the horse-leeches that have fastened themselves upon the people under the pretence of protecting them." Such language from the "Evening Post"! Such unguarded language! True the "Evening Post" is free trade, and means the protectionists when it speaks of horse-leeches. But who is there, with eyes to see and brains to think, who does not realize that the "cap fits" the free traders as well, whose horse-leech mouths only blood can stop, they having fastened themselves upon the people under the pretence of setting them free?

Not the most suspicious of men will doubt the sincerity of the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor and Commerce when he wailed, in his speech before the Commercial Law League at Narrangansett Pier, on the 21st of this month, that the great defect in our industrial system was "the failure to distribute congested labor where labor is greatly in demand." "Supply and demand" is all right when Labor is plentiful: then the employer has an excuse for paying low wages; "supply and demand" becomes a "great defect" when Labor is scarce: then the employer has to pay wages in keeping with the low supply—unless the industrial system can be cured of the defect by a law that would enable employerdom, wherever the supply of Labor is low, to bayonet into that locality the Labor from "congested" localities. The Assistant Secretary spoke from the bottom of his heart.

Poor Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont! He left an estate of only $1,000,000 on which the State can collect the 1 per cent. inheritance tax. Pity, isn't it, that a man, with such a meager competence, has to die before the mouth of slander can be stopped, and the slander can be silenced of his having plundered millions upon millions of the workers' product? How could O. H. P. Belmont have plundered people of millions seeing he died possessed of only one million—all that the State can collect upon?

Wicked questions are being asked of Gompers in Europe. Every time he delivers one of his bombastic speeches the bubble is pricked. One time the pin that does the pricking is the question: "What influence does your '2,000,000 organization' wield upon presidential elections?" Another time the pin that does the pricking is: "What is the mortality among your 'high-waged' members?!" Another time the bubble is pricked with the question: "What strikes have you won?"—and so on. If the cruelty of the European questioners continues, Mr. Gompers will return to America with more holes in him than a sieve, and all in a heap like a collapsed bladder.

The "Hamburger Echo," Hamburg organ of the German Social Democracy, of July 1, gives the motto: "Party and Union are One" as the motto that has guided both the political and the economic organization of the proletariat, the motto that inspires both, and that has imparted strength to the one and the other.

The Helena, Mont., "News" of last June 24, in the course of an article that purports to be a sketch of the efforts of the American proletariat to emancipate itself from the shackles of A. F. of L-ism, has this passage:

"Daniel De Leon then tried to launch his Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, but as it materialized in the guise of unions that scabbed on the efforts of other unions, its activities were doomed to failure."

This is word for word the language of the organized scabbery of Gompersistic craft unionism. It is word for word the calumnious and, of course, always indefinite language, used by the A. F. of L. against the S. T. and L. A. every time the S. T. and L. A. concretely charged and proved with undeniable facts that the A. F. of L. craft unions did, and were by their system of organization compelled to, scab even upon one another.

The Helena, Mont., "News" is a Socialist party organ. Disguise a cat in the clothes of a princess and the cat will unexpectedly forget herself and come out for what she is.

At its meeting in the Fulton building in Pittsburg last April the National Fireproofing Company appropriated $150,000 for the extension of the Company's business in the East. The division of the sum was as follows:

"To promote favorable legislation for the adoption of hollow brick construction in building operations in New York City, $50,000;

"Toward the campaign expenses of Tammany Hall, $50,000;

"For legal professional services, $50,000."

This is a political platform in itself.

The case of William Knight offers the so-called Socialist party a matchless opportunity. Knight, the son of an Englishman and a Mongolian mother, whose father was a Japanese and whose mother was Chinese, asks for naturalization papers and is refused. Obviously Knight is one-half "backward race." The S. P. should now call public meetings—one half of each meeting should denounce the authorities for keeping out that half of Knight that is "forward"; the other half of each meeting should laud the authorities for keeping out that half of Knight that is "backward."

Heney—Francis Heney—Francis J. Heney—who does not know the name, and into whose head has not the name been pounded as synonymous with "anti-graft," "civic purity," etc. By the merest accident the secret just leaked out in Congress that the "pure" Heney, and "purifier" of San Francisco in the graft cases is a sleek grafter himself, he having collected as much $27,000 from the United States for doing absolutely nothing. 'Tis not an anti-graft, but a stout anti-capitalist broom that can tackle the job of sweeping all this vermin off the face of the earth.

From Butler, Pa., comes the news that three-fourths of the 2,400 strikers who were ordered on July 20 to return to work refused to obey the orders. The one-fourth who did obey are reported to be "Americans to a man, and they went back to work though threatened by the foreigners." Let the gentlemen who talk of "backward races" and seek to restrict immigration "in the interest of the American higher standard of living," put this in their pipes and smoke it—and, smiting themselves on the breast, let them, if there is any conscience left to them in their scramble after "votes!" "any old kind of votes!", say: "Ours the guilt! We threw the cloak of Socialism over nativistic idiocy and craft Unionism!" Those of them who have that much of the virility of a Judas should imitate Judas and hang themselves.

The Chicago "Christian Socialist" of the 15th of this month, and the Seattle "Socialist" of the 17th, arrived on the same day among the exchanges in this office. Both in appearance and contents the two issues bear striking resemblance to each other. Both carry flaming several columns-wide headlines declaratory of a shindy in their respective ranks; and the reading matter under the headlines goes into excruciating details of "fraudulent referendums" by the Rev. Long, "house-breaking" by warring S. P. men to get possession of "headquarters," denunciations, rebellions, vituperation, etc. All of which suggests the question, Did S. P. anti-De Leonism pollute the morals of the pascal-lamb Christian Socialists? or, Did the proverbial spirit of theological acrimony contaminate the exemplary gentlemen of the S. P.?

It does not require any photographic pictures of the "Colonel," or "General," who is reported from Pittsburg, Pa., as "picking out a strategic spot on a hill directly opposite McKee's Rocks, across the Ohio River, from which to explode shells" among the strikers. Anyone, posted on these "Colonels," or "Generals," knows exactly how the military grandee in this instance has been looking and acting—swaggering with the external appearance of a hero, there being only unarmed men to fight, yet even then quailing in his boots, like a coward.

The Socialist Labor Party has claimed, and proved with facts and figures, that the condition of the American wage-worker under capitalism is a steadily and continuously declining one. "Sore-head!" "Calamity-howler!" were some of the cries the proof was met with. Now James J. Hill predicts the day is near when meat will be beyond the workingman's reach, and vegetables and cereals be his whole means of subsistence. Downward, not upward, the worker's standard of living is to go. Where are now the valiant howlers?

Among the duties of the coming Washington banquet to Gompers on his return from Europe, should be the one of giving a vote of thanks to Prof. James, the psychologist, for furnishing the A. F. of L. with a maxim. The Professor's expression: "I cannot understand this wild swooning desire of wallowing in unbridled unity," fits to a T the organization which divides the makers of a shirt into cutters, operators, shirt-tail ironers and buttonhole stitchers.

A flattery-packed account of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, which is now shooting women and riding down men in the McKees Rocks pressed steel strike, vouchsafes the information that the body was built largely on the lines of the Irish Constabulary. That organization redolent with memories of forcible extortion of rack-rent and cold-blooded dispossess services, is a fit prototype to the booted and spurred gang kept at the beck and call of the coal barons and iron-masters of the Keystone State.

The Detroit "Michigan Union Advocate" may not be complimentary but it is truthfully witty when it describes the capitalist self-appointed captains of industry as "intellectual thimblewits who are posing as captains of other people's industry."

Mathew Gill, a Philadelphia retired iron manufacturer killed himself in his garden. It is no uncommon thing to have a capitalist do away with himself during a strike in his industry.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE McKEES ROCKS STRIKE

There is not a strike but it acts like a plow which throws up some hidden secret, and thereby increases the store of information for the guidance of the Labor, or Socialist Movement. The huge strike of the compressed steel car employes at McKees Rocks is no exception.

There is in Pittsburg a body known as the Pittsburg Public Defence Association. The Association is composed of the leading and active capitalists of the city. Its purpose is indicated by its name—defend the public. Anyone who knows anything knows, or supposes he knows, what is to be expected from such a body. The "public," with such a body, means Money Bags. Unnecessary to say what the defence of Money Bags implies. The entirely uninitiated would conclude that, if the Pittsburg Public Defence Association took a hand in the McKees Rocks strike, it would be to fall over the strikers like a pile of bricks. Not so, in this instance; and much is to be learned from the startling exception.

The Pittsburg Public Defence Association applied to the Court for an injunction. "Why, of course!" one hears someone interject. "Why, of course! That's what they always do: apply for an injunction against the men on strike." Not so fast. The Pittsburg Public Defence Association did apply for an injunction to restrain the strikers from trespassing, etc.; that's true; but the petition also prays for an injunction TO RESTRAIN THE PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY FROM CLOSING ITS DOORS TO ITS EMPLOYES AND FROM OPENING THEM TO STRIKE-BREAKERS!

The right of an employer to discharge his men at will, and to import strike-breakers as he pleases is among the "sacred and vested rights" of Capital. The application of the capitalist Pittsburg Association for an injunction to restrain the Company from exercising its "sacred rights" looks at first sight mysterious. There is no mystery about the thing. The Association itself solves the riddle. The reasons it alleged for its application were—mark this well—were that it consists of and represents taxpayers, and that the 1877 strike cost the taxpayers of the county $21,000,000, which amount the county had to pay for damages caused by the strike.

"There is nothing more cowardly than $1,000,000," so runs the proverb, "unless it be $2,000,000." Capital will, of course, swagger, and browbeat, and bully; but the prospect of heavy taxes to pay damages incurred by a strike, sends so cold a chill down the bully's back that he almost abdicates.

This pregnant fact has never before been historically recorded. It is on record now. It is the contribution of the McKees Rocks strike to the fund of information that, once organized and set in motion, will cause the capitalist class to abdicate wholly.

W. F. M. CONVENTION

NOW HAS ALL SAILS SET TOWARDS UNITED MINE WORKERS.

"Unity Conference" Likely to Be Called to Consider Reaffiliation, or at Least Closer Connection, with Hanna Organization—Veiled Dynamite I.W.W. Stamped on and Affiliation in That Quarter Warded Off—Lie Passed on Floor Over Brewers' Jurisdiction—Great Fight Expected on Moyer's Report.

Denver, Colo., July 21.—The Western Federation of Miners convention to-day is headed straight for the United Mine Workers and the A. F. of L., with every chance of the long angled-for reaffiliation being consummated, eventually, if not later.

The debate yet is too scattering to base any immediate conclusion upon, but at present it looks as if the convention would probably vote for a call for a "unity conference" of all organizations in the mining industries, and the action will be the first step toward ultimate affiliation, or closer union, with the United Mine Workers of America and the A. F. of L.

The question of whether such a conference should be called occupied the entire morning session and was resumed at the afternoon. During the discussion the American Federation of Labor was bitterly attacked and Delegate McCabe wanted the convention to go on record against any affiliation with any union that stood for the check-off system, contracts with employers, or was in any way connected with an organization like the American Federation, a capitalistic controlled institution.

Joseph D. Cannon of Arizona, also denounced the American Federation as the "pirates of organized labor." Lindsay of Butte took a hand and in impassioned oratory charged that the American Federation, through the Brewery Workers, was endeavoring to ruin the Western Federation of Miners, drive them from all control of workers on the surface, and starve their men to death.

"The A. F. of L. stands for 'industrial organization.' So do Rockefeller and Morgan and one is as good as the other," said Lindsay.

The convention yesterday afternoon almost ended in a riot and the lie was passed a dozen times between delegates on the floor and Joseph Proebstle, representing the United Brewery Workers of the America, who was at the convention trying to settle jurisdictional questions over the engineers and firemen in Butte breweries.

Charging in black and white and two languages that P. W. Flynn and the other officers of the Butte Miners' union were tools of the Amalgamated Copper Company and secured their offices through co-operation with the Amalgamated company and the Citizens' Alliance, Proebstle precipitated the demonstration.

With forty men leaping from their seats and charging toward C. E. Mahoney, who occupied the chair, P. W. Flynn calling Proebstle a "d——d liar!" as loudly as his voice would permit, and the big German Brewery Workers' officer shouting back "liar, liar," in gutteral tones that shook the building, pandemonium reigned in the Odd Fellows' Hall for fifteen minutes.

Above the pounding of Mahoney's gavel the roar of fifty men, shouting at once, hurling angry charges across the room, and swearing loudly in spite of the presence of a number of women, including "Mother Jones," brought on such confusion and disorder that for five minutes there was danger of a rough and tumble fight which might have resulted in serious personal injuries.

Michael O'Connor had offered to the convention a resolution in the form of "Terms of agreement between the United Brewery Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners." The convention butchered them.

The first section, providing for an interchange of cards between the two bodies, was adopted. The next section, providing that the jurisdictional question in Silver Bow county, Montana, should remain as at present, was adopted, and a proposition to amend and include the whole state was killed. The second paragraph of the second section, providing that there should be no discrimination against the engineers and other workmen who went on a strike against the brewery employers in Montana, was stricken out. The third clause, providing that those members of the Federation who took the places of striking members of the Brewers' union should be withdrawn, was adopted, as was the final clause, providing for a settlement of future difficulties between the two organizations by their respective executive boards and such locals of each as may be directly involved.

Proebstle's parting shot was that he would have 50,000 circulars printed telling the miners of Butte the real truth of the situation. It was the discovery of a circular yesterday, signed by Proebstle, charging P. W. Flynn and others with being agents of the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Citizens' Alliance of Butte, that started the storm.

The federation to-day put its foot down on any attempt to get it into any entangling alliances, along the lines of the proposed affiliation with the veiled dynamite I. W. W., and served notice to all who are seeking union with it that it will stand alone and fight its battles of the future. The vote was had on resolutions from the Wallace, Idaho, unions and Globe, Ariz., and one more jolt was given the physical force "Industrial Workers."

Denver, Colo., July 19.—Jos. F. Hutchinson, member of the executive board, one of the radical members of the Western Federation of Miners and one of the ablest delegates in attendance at the seventeenth annual convention, urged the convention of the western mine workers here to avoid a repetition of the infamous A. F. of L. injunction decision of Judge Wright. It was the most fearless attack on the hireling courts since the convention opened and he breathed defiance in every word.

Hutchinson disposed of the courts, as he views them, in the few sentences

(Continued on page 2)

FOREIGNERS DUMP COMPANY.

Conspiracy with Church Against Steel Workers Fails.

South Bethlehem, Pa., July 23.—The Bethlehem Steel Company thought that it had freed itself from labor troubles when it filled its works with Hungarian workingmen; reasoning that they, not knowing the language, would prove tractable beasts of burden. Then, too, they must have felt that in the Rev. A. Varlaky, pastor of St. John's Magyar Church, they would have a shepherd who would see to it that his flock would be submissive to the master class. Be all this as it may, the plan has come to naught, for there was recently organized here a strong branch of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation that immediately started to carry the message of proletarian emancipation to the Hungarian workingmen.

The Hungarian priest soon learned of the new organization, and his first move was, to threaten the expulsion from the church, of any who dared to join the Federation. The men did not get scared, and the good father got on the job and expelled 32 persons from his church. Not satisfied with that, this humble follower of the Carpenter of Nazareth is going around branding these people as undesirables, whom he would be glad to see gathered together and sent back to Europe.

Perhaps it is but a coincidence, and not the result of concerted action between the company and the priest, that at about the same time as the men were expelled from the church they were also expelled from their jobs—divorced, so to speak, from hope of both earth and heaven.

Rumor has it that a move will be made to have the "offending" Hungarians deported as "Socialist agitators" recently arrived from Europe. If any such move is made it will find the Hungarians a unit in opposition and if the steel company hopes to terrorize the workers it will find that it is mistaken, for they are not to be bluffed, and drastic measures will likely lead to a strike.

The Socialist party crowd here when they first heard of the outrage committed upon the Hungarian workmen were eager to take some protest action in the matter, but upon seeing the victimized men wearing S. L. P. buttons their ardor quickly cooled down. If there are no votes or money in sight how quickly these so-called Socialists of the S. P. slink away!

"HARMONY" IN THE S. P.

Ousted Washington State Secretary Locks Out the Party and Removes State Records.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—The "Times" of to-day says that as the result of a meeting held last Monday evening by the majority faction of the disorganized Socialist State committee W. H. Waynick, who had been temporary state secretary, was ousted from office and former State Secretary Krueger was reinstated. Previous to this meeting, several clashes occurred between the majority and minority factions of the committee and Waynick's removal was predicted.

Waynick refused to issue a call for a meeting of the entire state committee when instructed to do so July 8. Using his authority as state secretary, he is alleged to have locked the door of the state headquarters office in the Shafer Building that same day. He also posted a sign which read: "Work will not be resumed in this office until it can be done without interruption."

The majority faction as the story is told, procured a key from the landlord of the building but it proved of no use as the combination lock had been changed. A locksmith was called and the door was forced open. On inspection it became clear that Waynick had removed the state records.

HARRY ORCHARD BAPTIZED.

Seventh Day Adventist Performs Rites Over King David, Jr.

Boise, Idaho, July 22.—Harry Orchard, murderer of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, was baptized at the penitentiary yesterday. The service was read by Elder Steward, a Seventh Day Adventist. Elder Steward made the following statement after the ceremony:

"Orchard is a devout convert, and feels his sins have been forgiven. He told me that he had fully determined to commit suicide if sent up for life, but in his faith he had found consolation, and was content to remain behind the prison walls for the rest of his natural life."

UP IN SEATTLE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PUTTING IN SOME GREAT LICKS.

Nearly Two Hundred Copies of the Daily People Sold on the Streets in One Day—What Seattle Is Doing Other Places Can Do—East Must Get a Hustle on.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The Socialist Labor Party here is keeping up a vigorous agitation, and new members are joining at the rate of a dozen a month. There is a great deal of moving around among the workers here; some are here for a month, or so, and then leave for Alaska or other parts. When they drift back they come in and pay up their dues. One result of it is that we are equipping these men to be more or less capable exponents of the Movement, who do more or less work for it while on their travels.

Last Sunday we held three meetings at which 182 copies of the Daily People were sold; these are the papers that the Section gets by bundle, and do not include the regular subscriptions. We also sold copies of the Swedish and German papers, Sue books and pamphlets. Having traveled up and down and across the country I see no reason why what is being done here is not being done elsewhere.

Here it is a case of everyone doing something. Those who are so placed that they can do nothing, or who say they can do nothing, are not permitted to evade responsibility on that plea, they must help in other ways, and they do so willingly by contributing 25 cents a week each to the Section funds which enables the Section to reach out.

All of the Sections in the state are in good shape. Tacoma has 26 members in good standing. Here we have 70 good standing members, with a German Branch of 14 members.

What is the matter with the big industrial state of New York that it let a slimly populated middle class state like California beat it out in the propaganda contest? I expect that this state will beat New Jersey.

I must repeat what I said before: what is being done here can be done elsewhere. The Daily People can be sold on the streets as readily as any other paper. It all comes down to whether comrades decide to do it, or see to it that it is done. If they do not attend to it, whom do they expect to do it? It is up to us to make the propaganda hum.

August Gillhaus.

ALBERT RYAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Fatal Shooting Affray in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—Albert Ryan, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, is a prisoner here charged with the accidental killing of H. E. Snyder in a crowded hotel corridor on North Main street. Two other men, Otto Miller, with whom Ryan's quarrel really was, and Michael Lopez, are in the hospital suffering from gunshot wounds.

As Ryan was arrested, it is said, he made an attempt to commit suicide and indicated how he desired his property to be disposed of. He admits the shooting, it is alleged, and says the provocation was that Miller recently kicked him in the face.

Two of the shots fired by Ryan at Miller missed the man. One of them struck and instantly killed Snyder. The other penetrated a window and struck Lopez, who was walking upon the street.

Denver, Colo., July 21.—Albert Ryan is widely known among the delegates to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in session here, and to the rank and file of the organization, especially in the coast states. At present he holds no office in the Federation, but for about eight years he was the secretary of the miners' union at Jerome, Ariz. He has not held that position during the past year, but is a member in good standing.

Ryan has done much work for the Federation as an organizer in the coast states. He was a delegate to the fifteenth annual convention of the Federation held in Denver two years ago and was conspicuous on the floor in all debates. He was classed as a radical. Ryan may be proffered support until an official report of the cause of the shooting is received.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

UNDER PROTECTION

WORKING CLASS CONDITIONS ARE AS VILE AS UNDER FREE TRADE.

Ida M. Tarbell, in the American Magazine, discusses the conditions of the steel workers in the Pittsburg district. She punctures the capitalist pretence of the beauties of protection for the worker. While it is not protection or free trade that interests the workers, but the abolition of capitalism, Miss Tarbell's puncturing of the "protection benefits to labor," nevertheless makes interesting reading. She says:

The town (Pittsburg) lies at the heart of a district in which is produced from one-quarter to one-half of all the various kinds of American iron and steel as well as a goodly proportion of all our tin, plate-glass, and machine shop products. All of these articles have for years had the American market practically to themselves, and been sold abroad at less prices than the American consumer can buy them. All these industries have produced enormous fortunes. So many, so conspicuous are they that a recognized American type in Europe and the United States is the "Pittsburg millionaire." The tariff was laid to protect and help the Pittsburg workman. According to the protectionist argument Pittsburg, as the bulwark and center of protected industries, should produce the happiest, most prosperous and best conditioned workmen in the United States. How is it?

"There has just been published in Charities and The Commons (now The Survey) one of the most significant pieces of investigation the country has seen. It is the result of a year or more of work on the part of a band of trained investigators commissioned by the Charities Publication Committee. It gives a blue print of Pittsburg—the place itself, the people, and their work. What does this blue print show of the workingman under protection?

"It shows him working twelve hours a day for seven days a week, and once in two weeks filling a 'long turn' or a twenty-four-hour shift. It is not simply the exceptional man who overworks in this cruel fashion. The twelve-hour day is the extreme of an 'altogether incredible amount of overwork by everybody,' so the Survey declares. Can you make a man by these hours? Is it any wonder that those who lived and walked among these men preparing this survey report their saying 'Too tired to read—too tired to think—I work and eat and sleep.' Any wonder that those men who have not the restraining influence of a family drown fatigue at night in saloons and brothels?

"And what do they earn for their toil? In the tariff protected industries, steel and iron, the greatest number receive a wage, says the report, 'so low as to be inadequate to the maintenance of a normal American standard of living. Wages adjusted to the single man in the lodging house, not to the responsible head of a family.' And this in industries where 'to protect the workingman' this country has for years taxed itself millions upon millions of dollars. The estimated tariff profit in the steel trust alone in 1907 was $80,000,000. Who got the money? Go back at the steel palaces and chateaux in New York and Paris. Go ask the Pittsburg millionaires who fill the glittering places of pleasure in the great cities of Europe and this country, who figure in divorce and murder trials, who are writing their names on foundations and bequests and institutions.

"How does this 'protected' workingman live? What kind of households are these 'builded on steel?' the reporter of the situation summarizes them.

"'Evil conditions were found to exist in every section of the city. Over the omnipresent vaults, graceless privy sheds flouted one's sense of decency. Eyrie rookeries perched on the hillsides were swarming with men, women and children—entire families living in one room and accommodating boarders in a corner thereof. Cellar rooms were the abiding places of other families. In many houses water was a luxury, to be obtained only through much effort of toiling steps and straining muscles. Courts and alleys fouled by bad drainage and piles of rubbish were playing grounds for rickety, pale-faced, grimy children. An enveloping cloud of smoke and dust through which light and air must filter made housekeeping a travesty in many neighborhoods; and every phase of the situation was intensified by the evil of overcrowding—of houses upon lots, of families into houses, of people into rooms.'

"Among the worst illustrations of these typical conditions are certain properties owned by the very corporations who are reaping wealth from the tariff protected products. These beneficiaries of the generosity of the American people, these gentlemen who when they see the taxation in their interest threatened hold up the labor and his good as a reason for continuing it. What do they say when these conditions are pointed out to them?

"'We don't want to go into the housing business. We are manufacturers, not real estate dealers. We may be forced to build houses in certain new districts in order to attract and hold labor, but in an old, settled community let the laboring man take care of himself. We don't believe in paternalism.'

"They have had no more interest in preserving the lives of the men who do the terrible toil necessary to their wealth than in giving them decent housing. For years the death rate from typhoid fever in Pittsburg has been the highest of any city in the civilized world. Everybody knew it. Everybody knew why. There was no supply of pure drinking water. A filtration plant was needed. Did any Pittsburg millionaire offer to build it—insist that the industries which called the vast army of labor to Pittsburg should build it? No, they left a corrupted city government to fight over the appropriations for the work and scattered in endowments and in institutions in other cities and other states, many times the five millions needed in Pittsburg to save the lives of the workmen. They hold up to the world for admiration their love of great material problems—they argue with the American people that their skill in solving these problems is a good and sufficient reason for continuing general taxation in their favor. But a problem which worked out would benefit nobody but the humble two-dollar-a-day man who sweats out his life in the heat of their profitable furnaces does not interest them. It might savor of paternalism.

"Not even the child has touched them. The conditions under which the children of the poor are brought up in Pittsburg are such that babies die like flies. Of those along the river, a settlement worker told Samuel Hopkins Adams, when he was working on health conditions for the Survey:

"'Not one child in ten comes to us from the river-bottom section without a blood or skin disease, usually of long standing. Not one out of ten comes to us physically up to the normal for his or her age. Worse than that, few of them are up to the mental standard, and an increasing percentage are imbecile.'

"As to the schools here is what an authority says:

"'The school buildings are in many cases crowded, dark, dirty, often of three stories, and bad fire risks. The condition of the children in these schools good and bad, rich and poor, may be known by the large proportion having defective teeth, reduced hearing, imperfect vision. An excessively large number of them are mouth breathers, partially so because they are unable to breathe through their noses in the smoky air of Pittsburg, and a very considerable number are below the stature and the weight determined for the average child. In a large percentage, the defects of teeth, nose and throat bring them below the physical normal. These are the children that wear out in childhood.

"Is it a wonder that this gentleman suggested: 'Ought not the Pittsburg schools to be closed and the children repaired?'

"This Pittsburg Survey is the most awful arraignment of an American institution and its resulting class pronounced since the days of slavery. It puts upon the Pittsburg millionaire the awful stamp of greed, of stupidity and of heartless pride. But what should we expect of him? He is the creature of a special privilege which for years he has not needed. He has fought for it because he fattened on it. He must have it for labor. But look at him and look at his laborer and believe him if you can.

"Justice takes a terrible revenge on those who thrive by privilege. She blinds their eyes until they are no longer see human misery. She dulls their hearts until they no longer beat with humanity. She benumbs their senses until they respond only to the narrow horizon of what they can individually possess, touch, feel. She makes, as she has in Pittsburg, a generation of men and women who day by day can pass hundreds of tumbled down and filthy homes, in which the men and women who make their wealth live, and feel no shock; who can know that deadly fevers and diseases which are preventable are wiping out hundreds of those who do their tasks, and raise no hand. Little children may die or grow up stunted and evil within their sight and no penny of their wealth, no hour of their leisure is given them. Women may pass hours of incessant toil and die, broken and unhonored within their sight, and they raise no hand. Wealth which comes by privilege kills. The curse of Justice on those who will not recognize injustice is the sodden mind, the dull vision, the unfeeling heart."

W. F. M. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page one.)

quoted, but will have more to say when his report comes from the committee and is up for open discussion on the floor. He ridiculed the Miners' Magazine and said that it was a "second-hand exponent of politics alone."

Regarding internal matters in the Federation, Hutchinson recommends that each state send a non-salaried member of the executive board, but that the secretary-treasurer be retained. He wants Moyer defeated for president because of that officer's reactionary pure and simple stand.

Denver, Colo., July 17.—As hot a jurisdiction scrap as ever made the "sacred" halls of the A. F. of L. resound with the cries of the "noble wagers of the class struggle," was on in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners here over who shall rake in the dues of the engineers in the Montana breweries.

Joseph Proebstle, international secretary of the Brewery Workmen, is in Denver "looking out for" his organization. The Federation does not claim any special right to hold the engineers except that the men say they are satisfied to stay in the Federation, having been in it since it started. They are backed by the three Butte miners' unions of 12,000 members and want to retain their support.

Many bitter things were said in the controversy as to jurisdiction following the Butte strike three months ago.

First, scathing charges that Moyer had sold out the Western Federation to the United Brewery Workers of America in the Butte strike, were revealed in the report of J. C. Lowney, a member of the executive board. Lowney said that A. F. Fluent of Butte, made the same accusation against himself as against Moyer.

Fluent denied making the charges but admitted that he did say that "what was for the interests of Butte and the Miners' union these two officers were opposed to."

Secretary Proebstle of the Brewery Workers, asked the convention to give up all rights over the engineers and firemen in the breweries, and compel the members of the Federation who are now working in the breweries to vacate where they are taking the places of the strikers.

In Executive Board Member Lowney's report on the differences between the miners' and brewers' organization he charged P. W. Flynn, the candidate against Moyer, with having referred to officers of the federation as being crooked or fools.

Lowney said that at the same time he wrote to Executive Board Member Hutchinson and asked him to "come to Butte and take a look at his revolutionary friends in the federation during the engineers' strike."

Proebstle of the brewery workers, also said that Delegate Fluent of the Federation had made the charge that "the settlement between the brewery workers and federation had all been fixed in Denver, regardless of the rights of others."

The executive board members were also charged with "pocketing $2,000 of the federation funds."

Those who are on the ground with the object of getting the Federation to affiliate with the veiled dynamite I. W. W., took the count yesterday at the afternoon session. Any hope they might have had of defeating Moyer and securing the re-affiliation of the Federation was blasted by the unseating of two of their own members, Edward Hammond, of Lyria, Mich., and John A. Jones, of Gowganda, Minn. Both men have been organizers for the Bush Temple I. W. W.

Hammond was called a spy and detective and was charged with changing his location in order to come to Denver. Jones was charged with being an embezzler and with being expelled from the Federation. The vote to unseat both men was a two to one victory for the Moyer faction.

Jones, who was unseated and also expelled from membership in the Western Federation, says that a year ago officers of the Federation "tried to buy him out" with a $150 organizer's job because he "knew too much of what had been going on through Ontario and Minnesota—that the Finns and others who became suspicious of certain officers of the Federation gave them fifteen minutes to leave a certain city."

Jones to-day presented a bill for $225 against the Federation for organizing in Ontario and Minnesota. It was turned over to committees for investigation, and on their recommendation referred to the Elk Creek, Minn., miners' local for advice.

The charges against Jones were brought by James Kirwan, former secretary of the Federation. Kirwan wound up his brief spell of oratory by the declaration that "Jones ought to be sent back to where he came from, like every other embezzler."

July 24 has been selected as the date of the unveiling of the monument to Attorney John H. Murphy and George A. Pettibone. Moyer and a representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers will be among the speakers.

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FROM THE INSIDE

A. F. of L. Union Protests Against A. F. of L. Scabbery.

Chicago, July 18.—A card, signed "International Union, Elevator Constructors' Local Union No. 2," is being widely circulated here. The card is headed:

"Union Men as Strike Breakers.
"Facts Which Should Be Known,"

and reads:

"One hundred and fifty members of the Elevator Constructors' Union are on strike for higher wages. They are fighting the Otis Elevator Company, the most gigantic monopoly in this country. Arrayed on the side of the Elevator Trust, and against their union brothers, are a number of unions affiliated with the Associated Building Trades of Chicago. Officers of these unions have joined hands with the Elevator Trust to crush the Elevator Constructors' Union, and are furnishing union men to act as strike breakers. Why have these business agents discarded every principle of trades unionism and lent themselves as the unscrupulous tools of the Trust to defeat brother unionists fighting for decent living wages? Let them answer to the honest rank and file of their respective unions.

"The Elevator Constructors' Union is a legitimate organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its right to the work of erecting elevators is recognized in every city in the United States. This right was undisputed in Chicago until the elevator constructors struck for higher wages. Then the business agents, representing the machinists, ornamental ironworkers, electrical workers, steamfitters' helpers and building laborers rushed to the aid of the Elevator Trust and signed agreements to have their men act as strike breakers. The steamfitters and carpenters acted like union men and refused to join in the dirty work of disrupting a legitimate building trades union.

"The same despicable tactics were pursued by the same business agents a year ago during a strike of elevator constructors. Men carrying permits from the Associated Building Trades "scabbed" on the elevator constructors. When the strike was compromised these men who "scabbed" were discharged, and there was no trouble until the strike of this year when the "scabbing" tactics were repeated.

"Do these business agents represent the honest rank and file in this despicable work? Do you want your business agent to join with the Jobs and Buckminsters who make it a business to break strikes by furnishing "scabs"? If you do not, then attend your union meetings and protest against such damnable work. We expect nothing from the business agents who have betrayed your interests. We expect a square deal from the honest rank and file.

"Confident that, when the facts are known, trade union principles will prove stronger than Trust Gold, we remain,

"Yours for Unionism,
"International Union, Elevator Constructors' Local Union, No. 2."

This is certainly evidence from the inside that the A. F. of L. is, as the Socialist Labor Party has all along contended, an organization of craft bodies that practice scabbing against one another. This is the circle that is ruled by "Skinny" Madden.

The card in question has been given wide publicity but this notwithstanding the "Chicago Daily Socialist," the self-styled champion of the working class, has been as mum as a clam, regarding this latest outrage of Gompersism. Perhaps it is because Heroic Editor Simons sees no pennies forthcoming should he champion the protesting union's cause. The "Skinny" Maddens are safe when it comes to the Socialist party press showing them up. Let the Daily People spread the facts all the more persistently.

A. S. C.

BEHOLD THE LILIES

Arrayed in Grandeur That Spells Working Class Blood and Sweat.

A striking illustration of the extravagances of some society women in the matter of dress is afforded by the recent confessions of Mrs. Howard Gould in the witness-box, during the hearing of her suit for separation and an adequate allowance from her husband.

She frankly admitted that she rarely wore the same gown twice, although some dinner dresses cost $500 each. For yachting alone she required over one hundred costumes, each of which cost from $250 upwards, and she changed her dress at least three times and often four times daily, each change necessitating a complete new outfit, even to the least details. Altogether she spent $40,000 a year on clothes.

Remarkable though this sum may seem, it is by no means a record for the yearly dress-bill of the lady of fashion. Mlle. Cecile Sorrel, the Queen of French fashion, told an interviewer a short time ago that she did not think a woman could be really elegant every day in the year in the matter of dress for less than $30,000, "and then she would have to be careful!" Mlle. Sorrel further admitted that she spends, on an average, $50,000 a year on her toilet.

And even this is not a record. A daughter of Signor Giovanni Morosini, the famous New York banker, who died a few months ago, spends $200,000 a year on dress, and has declared that no woman in her position can dress on less than that amount. As a matter of fact, many well-known English society ladies dress very well on $5,000 to $15,000 a year. The latter figure is quoted as the approximate cost of clothes worn by a woman who dresses well, goes to the most exclusive firms in Paris and London for her clothes, and at the same time does not seek notoriety by extravagant dressing.

It sometimes happens, however, that a woman pays far more for one dress than is spent by the society butterfly in a whole year. It is not so long ago since one society dame expended no less than $50,000 on a dress. This marvelous creation was embroidered with pearls, the groundwork being of heavy duchesse satin and adorned with lace worth $25,000. Like Mrs. Gould, there are society women in London who never wear a dress more than once, or, if it be of extremely great value, twice.—Tit-Bits.

ICE COMPANIES CHEAT.

Trenton, N. J., July 22.—George Kruck, sealer of weights and measures, of Camden, has been flooded with complaints of short weight given customers by employes of small ice companies. He asks that customers secure scales and have their ice weighed every day. He wants complaints sent to him of all shortages.

He says it is a common practice to use old scales that weigh against the customer, and that when the latter complains to the driver a larger piece of ice the next day quiets him.

Despite the statement that no changes have been made over last season in the price of ice, the drivers are charging more. All the Camden companies have combined to fix the price.

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Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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IN THE GRIP OF PRESSED STEEL

THE WORKERS OF McKEES ROCKS AND THEIR KENNEL HOMES—LIFE IN COMPANY SHACKS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT. HOW THE COMPANY STORE IS MANIPULATED TO EAT UP EARNINGS—ONE WOMAN TELLS THE TALE OF THOUSANDS.

By Felicia Fenton, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every strike is due to a fundamental cause, which stands out pre-eminent between the lines of every petition, which leads men to commit so-called "acts of violence," and which is the basic moving force behind all attempts to better the conditions which have become intolerable. It is economic exploitation.

Upon no one does the economic exploitation of the husband and father bear harder than on the mother of his children. Although marriage often acts as an added fetter against the workman's independence, often it is the wife and her needs which forces the man who otherwise might remain quiescent revolt against conditions unfair and just. It is the wife who bears the brunt of the suffering during the consequent period of inactivity, and who must subject her slight form to even more arduous duties than heretofore to make both ends meet. It is the thought of the wife which leads men to fight to a finish, and it is to the wife that the first thoughts turn in case of either victory or defeat.

This was never more true than in the case of the present strike of 4,000 employees of the Pressed Steel Car Co., at McKees Rocks, Pa. Childishly simple in their unfamiliarity with the ways of a strange country, frequently ignorant of the English language, miserably underpaid, yet forced to turn back practically all of their scanty wages to their employers for the rent of wretched shacks owned by the company and for provisions which they must buy at the company store, these great-muscled men were bewildered by conditions with which their intellect was unable to cope. They struggled merely to live, at first quietly, then grumblingly. Then gradually a slow rage began to rise in their breasts. They saw their employers' families living in extravagant luxury, while they were forced to live under conditions worse than those endured by their employers' dogs. These had homes and food. They had only a filthy, unsanitary shelter, which teemed with disease germs. Frequently they were forced to go to bed hungry because they had overrun their credit at the company store. Then came the revolt.

I spent several hours in the dwelling places—for they cannot be called homes—of these workmen this week. They are all alike, both without and within. Situated in what is known as the dump of Schoenville, runs a narrow dirt road. Frequently strewn with tin cans and debris, it is bereft of trees and the glaring sun shines pitilessly down on hundreds of ragged, unkempt and poorly fed children. They seem too young to leave their mothers' sides, but in spite of their youth, their faces, wan, white and surmounted by the blonde hair of their Slavonic nationality, are peculiarly aged in their expression, and their eyes gleam with premature knowledge which is the result of a daily struggle, not for life, but for existence. These are the children of the "company men." Their fathers are always spoken of as the "company's men." They refer to themselves in that way, for long oppression and constant bullying at the hands of petty bosses have forced them practically to consider themselves as slaves.

Children and parents live in dingy two-story frame houses, which, jammed close together in the long rows which line the yellow clay of the street, cause one to think of abandoned pest houses in a region which has been swept by virulent disease.

These houses have four stalls, described by the company officials as rooms. They rent for $12 monthly. Workmen are not forced to live in them, but for some inexplicable reason those who dwell elsewhere do not remain long in the company's employ. It is the same way with the "company store." No one is forced to buy there. Company officials assure the questioner that their men may buy where they will. Nevertheless there is only the one store in the neighborhood, nor can it be possible for any other to gain a site for location.

The company owns all the property in the vicinity. Besides, the ridiculous wages of the men make it impossible for them to pay cash, and the credit at any store gives credit. They can only afford to, for each pay day the amount due the store is substracted from the wage envelope. Frequently the bill exceeds the wages. There is more than one instance where the man is toiling at heart-breaking labor from early morning until dusk with the prospect of receiving a slip in his envelope informing him that his indebtedness has been decreased. Apparently the store is not owned by the company. A bearded, cruel-eyed person is the nominal proprietor. But the name of the establishment is the "Presston Supply Company." Presston means Press Steel, and it is generally understood one must buy there or look elsewhere for employment.

There is scarcely a farmer in America who would not furnish better quarters for his livestock than those in which these soul-crushed victims of a company known as the "Last Chance" and the "Slaughter House" live. Outside they are hideous, inside are worse. Were it not for that the company has its employees at its mercy, they could not possibly rent for more than $5 per month, if that much. Many alley tenements are dreams of luxurious comfort in comparison. The small, poorly lighted and ill-ventilated rooms are low ceiled, with uneven floors, and walls covered with the cheapest quality of grimy wall paper. The amount of rent, terribly exorbitant when one is making less than $1 per day, frequently forces several families to live in an awful congestion. How the children survive and attain manhood and womanhood is a mystery. And there are always children, many of them.

As soon as the boys are old enough they are put to work. The girls marry almost as soon as they reach their teens. Their marriage is a relief to their parents. It means one less mouth to feed, and with these families even the tiniest crumb counts.

The furnishings of the house are bare and pitiful in their testimony of fruitless efforts at cheerfulness, and the introduction of some bit of color to relieve the dead monotony of the dirt-drabbed walls. Here and there a cheap lithograph, its gaudiness marred by black-typed advice to buy this or that, is hung. There may be a spray of fly-specked paper flowers, the remnant of the decorations of some wedding. Always there is a picture of some religious subject.

For the rest, there is the bare floor, and a single stiff-backed chair always placed close against the wall in prim precision, several soap boxes, which can be converted into chairs or tables, as the emergency requires, and the cheap iron cot, bought at the company store. The mattress may or may not be covered with sheets. The beds may or may not have bedding. Indeed, many of the families cannot afford to have beds at all, and sleep on the floor. One of the four rooms is always used as a kitchen, usually it is also a dining room, and at night a bed room. In the summer the heat is sickening.

Bath rooms, sink and piping are unknown. Some of the shacks boast outhouses, but not all of them. Some boast hydrants in the back yard, but with many this is lacking and women are forced to traverse weary blocks to a pump. Should they desire to bathe, they must go to the river.

Yet one and all the women try hard to keep their poor homes clean. Wearily they carry pail after pail of water and spend hours scrubbing in deep inlaid dirt, grime and soot, which is continually added to by the smoke from the works.

All are miserably clothed. The children run naked until they attain an age which makes it necessary to provide them with clothes. Then they are given a garment pieced together from the rags of some discarded clothes of the mother, father, or an older brother or sister. Stockings and shoes are not to be thought of and in most instances the same applies to underwear. The men wear overalls and a shirt of dark color and cheapest material. The women wear shapeless calico dresses cut in weird fashion and sewn together with clumsy stitches by hands so worn with toil that they can scarcely wield the needle at all.

All the women go barefooted, even in winter. They cannot afford to go otherwise. The men must wear shoes to work, but as soon as they return home they, too, bare their feet. This makes the shoes last longer.

And one and all, every member of the family must slave in order that they must live. The children gather chips and partly burned bits of coal and coke. The men toil at the plant. The women cook, take in washing and roam the open places searching for odd bits of discarded junk which may be sold for a few pennies.

It is such conditions which have caused the strike. The men and women are fighting the fight of animals at bay. They are fighting for their very lives.

An insight into their feelings was given me by the wife of one of the strikers. She is barely 19 years old, but looks 30, and is the mother of three children, the first of which was born five years ago. Her figure is slight and in striking contrast with her hands which are large, swollen and cracked from such work as no woman should have to do.

Her face was drawn and her features, which should be round and smooth, are sharp from a combination of mental suffering and poor nourishment. Her eyes looked out at me with the sadness of centuries.

She had one possession, however, which still remains beautiful. Her hair fell in thick coils over her forehead and hanging down her back, reached a point far below her waist. It was golden, with a wonderful sheen, on which a myriad high lights alternately disclosed and hid themselves.

Barefooted, clad in a faded blue printed calico dress, which, torn in a score of places, disclosed bare flesh beneath, she stood holding a tiny suckling babe in her arms, and told me the story of herself and "her man." It was a story of disappointments and bitterness. Also it was a story the replica of which may be found in any one of the company shacks.

"I came with my father to this country," she said in her halting English. "At home, in Hungary, we had but little, but we were happy. There was always enough to eat and though the work was hard, it was not like this. I was young—7 years old—when there came a man, a fine gentleman, who told my father of the great country, America, where men could earn more in one day than could be made in a week at home. He told us many wonderful things, and my father thought we would all be rich. We had a little home in Hungary. This was sold. We came—father, mother and I.

"In this country a man met us who spoke our language. We gave him money and he told us where there was work. We were placed on a train and tickets were pinned on us that those in charge might know where to take us. So we came here.

"We soon found that we had been told lies—all lies. True, the wages were higher, but the cost of everything was great. Sometimes there was not enough to eat. All day my mother would cry. Presently she began to grow thin. She sickened. Finally she died. That was eight year ago.

"When I was 13 years old I met my man. The next year we were married. For a while it was better Then came trouble. There was no work. We had been unable to save. We never had enough. When my man could not get work we nearly starved. He went away, and did what he could, but often I went hungry. There was not enough for both myself and the children, so I went without.

"When the plant was opened again we were happy. We would be together again. We would have food enough to eat. We were glad.

"But instead of being better it was worse. Each week the wages grew less. Sometimes my man would receive less than $10 for two weeks' work. Usually we owed the store much more than that. One time his pay slip called for $35. We were glad. We laughed, but we were foolish. When pay day came he received only $2.70.

"He complained. His boss laughed at him. 'If you don't like it,' he said, 'you need not work.' Yet my man cannot stop, for we owe for food, and for rent, and we have no money to go elsewhere.

"So we have stood it. We have suffered, we have begged the company to be good, to be honest, to give us our due. They would not listen. Now we will fight. We will have what is ours. We are not dogs. We will have what we have earned, even though they bring a thousand of their armed Cossacks to ride about with their great guns. We are not afraid. God must be on our side.

"We will fight and we will win. If there are not enough men, the women will help. We must have our due, or we shall die like rats."

And it is with this cry ringing in their ears that the men of the Pressed Steel Car Company are giving battle. It is the cry of hungry women and starving children. There is no pleasure in their lives. There can be none. All that is sought is the right to live and let live.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

'PUBLIC OPINION'

Law Breaking Capitalists and Capitalist Concerns Pay Dear to Have Their Records Hidden or Slicked Over.

When the Armstrong Committee began its investigation of the insurance companies in September, 1905, according to McClure's, the companies at once employed Charles J. Smith to prepare articles which were turned over to the Telegraphic News Bureau, handled by Allan Forman. These articles soon began to appear as "news" in the daily and weekly newspapers from New York to St. Paul. The Mutual paid Forman $1.00 a line inserted in a reputable paper. For a single item in 100 newspapers in October, 1905, this company paid between $5,000 and $6,000. On October 25, the same company paid about $11,000 for six articles published as telegraphic news. A second news bureau was also hired to form public opinion favorable to the insurance companies.

Gustave Meyer makes in substance the following statement: In December, 1905, he was employed on the Cosmopolitan Magazine. During the next nine months, in collecting material for David Graham Phillips' articles on "The Treason of the Senate," Meyer investigated the record of Senator J. F. Dryden, the President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and furnished what he found to Phillips who used it in his article which was to appear in October, 1906. Some weeks before this date, the business manager of the Cosmopolitan, came into the office and said he would "kill" that part relating to Senator Dryden. He further stated that a four page advertisement of the Prudential Insurance Company had been sent to the Cosmopolitan and that it "was not worth while losing four or five thousand dollars just for the sake of printing those few paragraphs." The October number was silent as to the record of Senator Dryden; but instead, there appeared an article entitled, "An Aid to Modern Business," which was a eulogy on Dryden and the Prudential Insurance Company. Meyer states that in April, 1907, Hearst was informed of this but he refrained from discharging his business manager.

In 1898, when Francis S. Monnett, the attorney general of Ohio, was prosecuting the Standard Oil Company for violation of law, he learned that articles were being published in all parts of the state for the purpose of forming public opinion against the prosecution of the company. He ascertained that the articles thus sent to the newspapers, all emanated from the Jennings News Bureau and Advertising Agency at Lancaster, Ohio. He placed on the witness stand Jennings, who swore that a Mr. Apthorp, an agent of the Standard Oil Company, had furnished him with the printed matter. The attorney general produced a contract between the agency and a newspaper which provided that the publication of the article in the local paper would be paid for on condition that it would appear as "news" or an editorial.

In 1903, Senator J. B. Foraker received from John D. Archbold, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, $50,000 to purchase in part, the Ohio State Journal. Later, when it was found that the purchase could not be made, the money was returned.

This company employs a well-known press agent at its headquarters—26 Broadway, New York City. The following letters bear but one plain interpretation. Gunton's Magazine was ultra-conservative, ever alert to champion special interests:

"26 Broadway.

"To Prof. George Gunton, 41 Union Square, City.

"My dear Professor:—Responding to your favor, it gives me pleasure to inclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $5,000 as an additional contribution to that agreed upon and to aid you in your most excellent work. I most earnestly hope that the way will be open for an enlarged scope, as you anticipate.

"Yours very truly,
"John D. Archbold."

"Mr. Thomas P. Grasty:—

"Dear Mr. Grasty:—I have your favor of yesterday and beg to return herewith the telegram of Mr. Edmunds to you. We are willing to continue the subscription of $5,000 to the Southern Farm Magazine for another year, payments to be made the same as they have been this year. We do not doubt that the influence of your publication throughout the south is of the most helpful character. With good wishes, I am very truly, yours,

"John D. Archbold."

The sinister Sibley, member of Congress at the time from the 28th district in Pennsylvania, wrote to John D. Archbold from Washington, D. C., on March 7, 1905, proposing the establishment of a vast literary bureau to form public opinion in favor of the industrial corporations and the traction and railway companies:

"John D. Archbold,

"Dear Sir:—

"An efficient literary bureau is needed, not for a day or a crisis, but a permanent and healthy control of the Associated Press and kindred avenues. It will cost money, but will be the cheapest in the end, and can be made self-supporting. The next four years is, more than any previous epoch, to determine the future country. No man values public opinion or fears it so much as Roosevelt. Mild reproof or criticism of his policy nearly paralyzes him. To-day he hears only the chorus of a rabble, and he thinks it is public sentiment. I don't know whether the industrial corporations and the transportation companies have enough at stake to justify a union of forces for concerted action. It seems to me to be necessary."—La Follettes.

SHORT AND SHARP.

Blows That Tell, Over the Head and Skull of Our Sponging Masters.

According to statistics, the town population of Germany has more than doubled between 1871 and 1900, while in the same period the country population has decreased.

Just so. The Capitalist revolution was accomplished by the then townsmen, the bourgeois; the Social revolution now impending will be accomplished by the townsmen of to-day, the proletariat. They are mustering, and their ranks are being recruited from those very classes whose interests are supposed by fakirs to be opposed to Socialism—the men on the land.

"It is preposterous to expect in a child of vicious parents, brought up in vicious surroundings, that moral tone which would characterize the finest type of human kind."—Vivienne in Sunday Times.

This witness is true. Capitalism provides the vicious environment, and its abolition is the only way to secure the "finest type of human kind."

That royal wholesale murderer, Leopold, made three millions out of his shambles on the Congo in ten years; he is, we believe, still at large.

The Congo "enterprise" was started for the purpose of Christianizing the natives of that region. Well, hasn't it been Christianized? Hasn't Christian Leopold made three millions out of the blood of the people, by illustrating the crucifixion of Christ in the only way these heathens can ever understand it, by sawing off their legs, cutting off their noses, lips, etc.? The Congo enterprise is good biz, and we have the authority of the "Telegraph" for saying that sentiment in biz is entirely out of place.

All individualists believe in collective production by slaves, it is only when ownership of the product is concerned that they are individualists; each one wants the lot. Have the collective producers no claim?

"If it is true," said an opponent of Socialism, "that in the Socialist Commonwealth we will only have to work about two hours a day and would be able to have four or five months' holiday in the year, why everybody would be turning Socialists. Instead of rushing up to Ferntree Gully or down to Frankston for a few days or perhaps a week, people would be able to take a leisurely and enjoyable holiday; and if Socialism was at all practicable, people would bring it about for that if for nothing else."

The reason that people do not see this and think Socialism a curse instead of a blessing is because they are kept in mental darkness by the capitalist class and their agents. Those who have realized the practicability of Socialism are already in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party fighting to bring nearer days of leisure and days of happiness for all. The ruling class dominate the economic, the political, and the educative fields to-day, and their efforts are turned to keep the workers from seeing the injustice of the present system and to prevent them grasping the true meaning of Socialism.

The S. L. P. in every country of the world is striving to overcome these false doctrines imparted by the minions of Capitalism; and as the people begin to study Socialism and to see through the hypocrisy of the ruling class, they will organize on the industrial as well as the political field and take and hold the means of life.—Sydney, Australia, People.

A PROSPERITY TALE

DISSECTED BY A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WAGE SLAVE

Altoona, Pa., July 18.—The capitalist press here as elsewhere is singing the "prosperity" song. The "Altoona Times" tells us that "prosperity is coming apace" basing its declaration on an announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad that certain employes in the shops should work fifteen hours daily until further notice.

As one of the "beneficiaries" of this sort of "prosperity" let me give you an idea of its beauties.

First of all it is figured that it doesn't cost a man any more to live while working fifteen hours than it does if he is working nine hours. Next it is figured that for the longer hours we can earn more wages, and consequently are ahead, but here comes the rub.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has lately put into effect a new "system" whereby every job, or piece, must pay for itself. A system that requires the boss to stand over the men, with paper and pencil in one hand, and his watch in the other, and thus obtain the exact cost of Labor. Jobs are being cut in price one-half, and, in some cases, more, by reason of this new system.

If a man completes a job at 10 a. m., for example, and stands around for 15 or 20 minutes, waiting for another job, by reason of the boss being absent, or for some other cause, his next job starts at the time he receives it, and not from the time that he finished the previous one. The time that we are kept waiting is called lapsed time, and we receive nothing for it; such are the rules, and all bosses are expected to adhere strictly to them. Now, do you think that such conditions gladden the heart of the average worker, to be ordered to spend 15 hours per day under a system such as I have described, where energy and strength are taxed to the very uttermost, at lower rates, in order for a man to receive anything like a living wage? A wage which barely keeps body and soul together!

But there is a bright side to it—for whom? why, for the middle man. The worker is now "able" to pay some of the back bills which he contracted throughout this business depression. The worker can now pay a little more for his flour, meat, rent, etc., since he is working 15 hours per day! The middle man is reaping his "share" of the spoils alright.

It is certainly a frightful state of affairs when a high salaried official, with a high sounding title to his name, can dictate an order which directs thousands of human beings to do his bidding, and if they fail to adhere to the rules in force, discipline them! You know we have the discipline bulletin, issued weekly. They have not yet got brave enough to print the men's names, but they describe the offences committed, in what department, and the punishment meted out, whether it is the first or second offence, etc.

A very serious offence is absence from duty without permission, which generally is punishable by suspension for a period; such time is gauged by the rule of whether you have been "honored" by a description of yourself in this manner before, or whether the boss has some special enmity against you. To him do we belong, and to him goes the honor of sentencing us. Let us remember these things the next time election day rolls around and vote the straight S. L. P. ticket, possibly for the first time, but let it not be the last time, once we have made the start. To vote right, and organize right is the most effective way to achieve our emancipation.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE.

Russian Police Spies Made Bomb to Incriminate Innocent Workingman.

Kovno, Russia, July 23.—Two agents of the Russian secret police were convicted to-day on the charge of preparing a bomb, with the intention of depositing it in the lodgings of a workman, upon whom they desired to throw suspicion, and were sentenced to three years and one and a half years' imprisonment, respectively. Police Lieutenant Krizhanovsky, whom the government prosecutor accused of organizing the crime, was acquitted because of the lack of direct proof.

The workman in question was suspected of killing a gendarme, but searches revealed nothing incriminating against him and the secret agents thereupon determined to manufacture the evidence.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

The first ground handful of Nitra, Sulphur and Charcoal drove Monk Schwartz's pestle through the ceiling; what will the last do? Achieve the final undisputed prostration of Force under Thought, of Animal courage under Spiritual. —CARLYLE.

A MISSION OF POLITICAL GOVERNMENT.

The general mission of political government, to keep down the exploited class, has been often referred to in these columns, and illustrated with the events of the day. The joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, looking to an amendment of the Constitution in the matter of taxation, furnishes a prime illustration of that specific mission of political government which consists in acting as a breakwater and barrier against legislation that is distasteful, inconvenient, or hurtful to the ruling class.

The joint resolution calls upon the Legislatures of the forty-six States of the Union to vote upon the proposition, amending the Constitution, whereby Congress shall have power to lay and collect direct taxes on incomes without apportionment among the several States according to population. Obedient to the Constitution the amendment is adopted if three-fourths of the States ratify the same.

The purpose of the amendment is to reach the multimillionaires—those stupendous sponges, who have sponged unto themselves, if not the bulk, at any rate a large portion of the wealth of the land, without contributing their proportional share in the expenses needed to uphold the Government under which the sponging was done, and from which the sponging expects protection. As an economic measure, the move is clumsy, besides ineffectual and inefficient. Clumsy is all scheme that contemplates the curbing of an evil while protecting the evil itself: ineffectual and inefficient are all such schemes because the evil that is powerful enough to prevent being uprooted will be found also powerful enough to avoid the consequences of the scheme. All this nevertheless, the action of Congress is the result of a popular pressure that can no longer be resisted. Unable as yet to discover the exact spot where the shoe pinches, the masses of the people are blindly striking out. Populism, the first widespread manifestation of the blind groping in the dark, formulated a similar demand. The sentiment survived Populism. It even grew in force. The result is the Constitutional amendment now proposed by a Republican Congress itself.

Unable to wholly resist the disagreeable demand, the top ruling class yields—but how? The political government which it has set up now comes into play as a breakwater.

It takes three-fourths of the States to ratify the amendment. If but twelve of the forty-six decline the amendment is lost and the rising flood is thus forced to roll back. Nor does this presentation furnish the full picture of the structure of the breakwater. Before the proposition is accepted by any State, it must be accepted by both branches of the State's Legislature—a breakwater within a breakwater, or a second string to the bow with which political government performs its legal "hold-up."

Official and professional defenders of capitalist government have exhausted their ingenuity to make this labyrinthian system appear as a blessing, a guarantee against "hasty legislation." It no doubt is a blessing—to the beneficiaries of the breakwater system; unquestionably, any and all legislation that interferes with the aforesaid beneficiaries is "hasty"—such legislation can not come too slowly to suit them.

Fact is that under a social system where arduous and life-consuming toil is not the lot of the masses, and where abundance can be produced with merely healthy exercise, there can never be any danger of unthinking, hence, hasty legislation. The leisure enjoyed by all would be a guarantee of mental uplift and experience. Legislation under such circumstances does not need to be strained through a process whose only purpose is delay. Legislation would then respond promptly to the people's will, whereas to-day, with political government, legislatures are but breakwaters to render impossible, at any rate to delay as much as possible legislation that is in the slightest way "undesirable."

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Dr. K. Vornberg, Secretary American Jewish Society for the Regulation of Immigration, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 14th of the current month is at hand, calling our attention to "the inhuman and arbitrary deportation of hundreds of immigrants" and requesting our co-operation in "devising means and ways to remove the obnoxious regulations and do away with the injurious results."

The conduct of the Commissioner of Immigration, alluded to in your letter, cannot be censured too severely. Not only is it inhuman, it is also arbitrary; not only is it arbitrarily inhuman, it is a conduct peculiarly mischievous to the healthy growth and development of the country.

An issue so plain and so vital should present no difficulty in grappling with. Indeed, one wonders the issue is there at all. The history of this country, since its earliest colonial days down to the present, should have settled the matter for all time. When all this notwithstanding, the issue does arise, and arises with the force that we see, the reason can only be widespread confusion of thought. Confusion of thought can be fought in only one way—a propaganda, illustrated by conduct, a conduct illumined by propaganda that is unswervingly consistent. Only that can straighten out the kinks of confusion.

For this specific work the East Side, the Jewish and widely immigrant portion of our city, is peculiarly called.

During last year's campaign the issue of immigration was forced upon the East Side in a general and in a specific manner. It was forced upon the East Side constituencies through the general posture on immigration of one of the parties in the field. The attitude of the Socialist party at two successive International Congresses, and at its national convention, where it took the stand against "Orientals," is well known. Moreover, the issue was forced upon the East Side by the specific act of the S. P. in setting up in that very district two candidates whose posture on immigration was particularly reactionary—one of them the spokesman of the "backward races" proposition at the International Congresses; the other the author of a book in which the novel proposition is advanced that the cause of infanticide among his own old stock Americans was the inflood of the "degraded" immigrants, and in which "Polish, Roumanian and Russian" Jewish immigration was specifically cited. We may not, in honor to the East Side, leave unmentioned the fact that, despite the hurrah manoeuvres of the S. P., seconded by the English capitalist press, the East Side resented the insult by cutting down the vote of one of these candidates by a round 1,000, and turning its shoulders very squarely upon the other. For all this the ominous fact remains that, out of the four Yiddish dailies on the East Side, only one sniffed the threatening issue, and faced it squarely by squarely opposing these representative candidates of a principle now enforced by the Commissioner of Immigration, while, of the other three, one gave them direct support, and the other two opposed them, not for their reactionary posture on immigration, but simply because they were not Republicans or Democrats.

These facts, fresh from the oven, are strongly suggestive of the course that the American Jewish Society for the Regulation of Immigration should adopt in the pursuit of the "means and ways to remove the obnoxious regulations and do away with the injurious results" complained of.

The picture of the East Side daily press, as sketched above, betrays a woeful confusion of thought. The breath in the nostrils of the Commissioners Williams is just such confusion of thought in quarters where clearness of thought should be a distinctive characteristic. As stated before, nothing short of propaganda that is illustrated by conduct, and conduct that is illumined by a propaganda that is unswervingly consistent can bring help in such cases. Three-fourths of the Yiddish daily press on the East Side are in need of such propaganda, backed by conduct. We would suggest to the American Jewish Society for the Regulation of Immigration that it open a campaign for the education of the afore-named press as the first step towards removing the obnoxious regulations, and doing away with the injurious results of an unenlightened policy on immigration.

In full sympathy with, and pledging the support of the Socialist Labor Party press to, the principle that we feel assured your Society is builded on—"The human race is ONE; the earth is for man; liberal immigration is a badge of enlightenment"—we are

Respectfully,
ED. DAILY PEOPLE.

SENATOR HALE'S INDISCRETION.

Once it was the presidency, then it was Congress, now it is the Courts that have become the Holy of Holies of the capitalist class. The last of these Holy of Holies is hedged in with an odor of sanctity that transcends the incense formerly burned in and around its two predecessors. The presidency may nowadays be poked fun at and slurred; Congress may be hauled over the coals; but the Courts—to utter the slightest stricture upon these is the unpardonable sin. All usurped authority, such as that of the capitalist class is to-day, needs mystification. A presidency that may change every four years; worse yet, a Congress that does change every two years; these are obviously not centers around which mystification can successfully gather. Otherwise with the Courts. They are long-lived Especially so the Supreme Court of the United States which is a life job. It matters not what deified Lincoln said of these very Courts; if any thing, it matters less what the Constitution provides on the matter. The Courts, especially a life-long Federal Supreme Court, lend themselves to the requisite mystification. True enough, the history of the land, though short, records more than one instance of Federal Court incumbents treated the way all misdemeaning officials should be treated by a self-respecting people. But that was not recently; and the bourgeois hide the inconvenient historic fact, as they hide all facts of history that are unpalatable to their rule. Anything and everything to dope the masses.

In view of this it was crass indiscretion on the part of Senator Hale of Maine to say what he did in the course of the July 7 debate in the Senate.

A Customs Court being provided for by the Aldrich Tariff bill, and opposition to the same being made on the ground that there was the United States Court with jurisdiction over the matters that would now be referred to the proposed Customs Court, Senator Hale defended the proposition with these words:

"One consideration that was very strong in the minds of the committee was the testimony that came before the committee, that the interpretation of the statute relating to the revenue and duties and classification was almost invariably in the direction not of the original statute, but in the way of amplifying it, and that the result was almost always against the Government."

These be indiscreet words from a Senator of bourgeoisdom, with its "sacred" Courts.

Either the Federal Courts decided rightly and rightfully, in which case it is sacrilege to find fault with their decisions: and the sacrilegious act is a bad precedent which sacrilegious Socialists will not be slow to improve upon.

Or the Courts decided wrongly and wrongfully, in which case they can not be sacred.

Whichever way, Senator Hale—and he spoke for the majority—impales himself and his majority.

All of which comes from raising mystifications, and from topping that with indiscretion.

EVES IN TROUSERS.

In his "Eve's Diary" Mark Twain gave a sample bit of reasoning of the Mother of Us All somewhat as follows:

"Water never runs up. At least not in the light; for I've watched it, and it never ran up. But at night, when the light is gone, it runs up, else the brooks would all go dry. But I can't see it in the dark to prove it, so I just have to know it without proving."

And a keen-sighted reviewer at the time added: "—a sort of reasoning which many thousand of her descendants still indulge in."

In a current magazine, a "Socialist" party litterateur of the type that is given trips to the Panama Canal to write articles smoothing things over for the administration, reviews at some length "The Industrial Struggle." He shows the growth of the working class, the shrinkage of the middle class, and the concentration of the wealth of both in the hands of the upper capitalist. He shows the growing impotence of the strike to relieve conditions. So far, so good; the water is running down hill in approved physical fashion.

But suddenly something happens. The light, in the presence of which water runs down hill, is removed, and the writer concludes in this characteristic strain:

"More and more the workers come to see that the ballot, wielded not in behalf of one or the other of two contending camps of capitalist owners, but as a weapon of working class interests, in accord with a working class policy, is the ONE AND ONLY means of gaining their ends."

The water has run up hill!

The underscoring above is ours. It shows that our writer's mind is still, according to orthodox theology, at the stage of 5,913 years ago.

True, capital is concentrating. True, the knitting of American Manufacturers' Associations and United Hatters' Associations, the swelling of the unemployed army, and the supplanting of skill by the improved machine, are rendering strikes increasingly futile. But—and a big but, too—for every reason that can be urged against the union ALONE because its strikes fail, at least one equally potent reason can be urged against the ballot ALONE. The workers are being continually disfranchised by qualification laws and by industrial conditions which make them lose their residence. Opposition parties are being increasingly hampered with obstacles in getting on the ballot. Ballot stuffing and ballot counting out have become bywords in the land. And even if all these reefs are successively weathered by a working class purely-political ship, and a victorious vote is cast, that ship will yet be wrecked—as the New York Evening Post warned Hearst his would be—on the reef of "having no organization to count" and enforce that vote.

Here is where the learned writer of "The Industrial Struggle" breaks down. He is unable to see that what is true one half the time—on the economic field, in the "light," must also be true the rest of the time— on the political field, in the "dark." Both the economic and the political weapon ALONE are impotent. What is necessary is the consciously revolutionary combination of both.

The water can not run down hill part of the time and up the rest. The learned "Socialist" who thinks it can—and his party which echoes his fallacy—are no better than Eves in trousers.

Two highwaymen held up near Paterson the immigrant train that was carrying two carloads of working people to the West, and collected from these people all the valuables they had. They believed they were paying a tax. This "tax" was paid by workingmen, and no mistake.

The mutiny of the Spanish soldiers in Barcelona and other towns either was engineered by the secret agents of the new Don Carlos Pretender to furnish him with a text for his projected proclamation showing, in the language of his predecessors that "Spain needs me to save her and lead her back to God and order"; or the mutiny was engineered by the agents of the reigning dynasty itself in order to furnish a pretext upon which to demand further credits from the Courts. Whichever it be, just so long as the masses of the proletariat can be kept disorganized by their pretended "organizers," they will be and remain material for just such schemes.

THEY'RE CHEAP.

Low Valuation of Workmen's Arms, Legs and Eyes.

What is a human eye worth? Or an arm? Or a leg? These questions are not to be lightly answered. If one were asked to place a money valuation on any part of his body, or on life itself, he would be likely to answer that they are all priceless possessions, and that their loss is not to be measured in dollars and cents.

It is a fact, however, that such valuations are made constantly. In our great industries, particularly in the most hazardous ones, scarcely a day passes that does not take its heavy toll of maimed or killed workingmen. Sometimes the accident may be the result of the man's own carelessness; sometimes it is due to the negligence of the employer, who thinks it too costly to provide adequate safeguards; sometimes it is unavoidable—and then we say it is inherent in the business. But in every case it has been found necessary to set a price upon the workingman's body.

The amount fixed varies astonishingly in individual cases. The Pittsburg Survey recently made an investigation of the actual amounts paid as compensation by employers to twenty-seven workingmen permanently injured in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Following is the result:

For loss of an eye	Nothing to $200
For loss of an arm	Nothing to $300
For loss of two fingers	Nothing to $100
For loss of leg	Nothing to $225

How does these figures impress you? Do you think the amounts given cover the loss? Notice that the largest sum paid in any one case was $300 for the loss of an arm. Observe more particularly that the minimum compensation in all cases was—nothing!—La Follette's.

THEIR LEVEL

The Spokane, Wash., "Industrial Worker" of the 8th of this month, has this as a leading editorial paragraph:

"Those interested in the history of the class struggle should read the series of books by Eugene Sue and translated by Daniel De Leon which are sold by the New York Labor News Co. In these books, it is plainly shown that the direct action of the workers, and not reliance on petitions or 'votes,' was the thing that gave the workers what advances they did get in days gone by. The feudal barons ruled by physical force in the middle ages. The industrial barons rule by physical force to-day."

This is a welcome paragraph. It is welcome, not so much because it bears out the contention of The People that the Spokane concern is an advocate of pure and simple physical force. However strenuously the Industrial Workerites denied the charge, it cropped out of everything they said and did. Every rational man knows that unqualified sneering at political action does and, in America, can only spell pure and simple bombism. The paragraph quoted above is welcome for reasons that are of far broader moment, in that the paragraph serves to illustrate an important fact that the experience of the International Movement has established.

Eugene Sue produced a certain work of inestimable value to the Labor, or Socialist Movement—the "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," consisting of a series of nineteen historic novels. As stated by the translator in the preface to one of the stories, the work, although in the garb of fiction, is the best universal history extant, in that, better than any work, avowedly on history, it traces the special features of the several systems of class-rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, the manoeuvres of the successive ruling classes to preserve supremacy; the mistakes incurred by the successive ruled classes; the varying fortunes in the conflict; the varying means and weapons used in the great drama, which, opening with the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, closes nearly two thousand years later with the story of the second French Revolution. The Eugene Sue series, valuable everywhere, as may be judged from the above sketch, is of special value to the Movement in America, a country so young that it lacks historic perspective—a deficiency that the work supplies. Sue's work contains in compact form the lessons taught by these nearly two thousand years of human experience.

Not the least of these lessons, taught with all the majestic background of historic evolution, is the quadruple lesson, first, that Force is the midwife of Progress; second, that Force is crippled when unorganized; third, that the political ballot performs a priceless mission in the work of organizing Force, in that it is an appeal to the intellect, thereby a mental discipliner; and fourth, that the political ballot, or political action, is the slowly fashioned weapon which Progress wrought and with which it supplements its original and clumsy weapon of Force pure and simple. The lesson, so convincingly taught by Sue with the panorama of history, is the lesson later insisted upon by Marx with matchless satire that withered at once what he called the "idiocy" of pure and simple politics, and the Bakounine worse than idiocy of pure and simple bombism; it is the lesson, by whose teachings, still later, the I. W. W. was founded when it called upon the workers to unite "upon the political as well as upon the industrial field," and by the light of which the Socialist Labor Party has unswervingly picked its way among the social brambles, and, jointly with the I. W. W., drew up and presented to the International Congress at Stuttgart the memorable resolution on the vital functions of the economic and the political organization.

Obviously, the Sue series of stories—read, of course, from first to last—offer only the chilliest of hospitality to the twin aberrations of the mind, Pure and Simple Politicianism and Pure and Simple Bombism. The former is left up in the air, without a leg to stand on; the latter is exposed as a stunted development; jointly, the two are exhibited as lame ducks;—but, of course, as stated before, the whole series must be read by him who would draw sane conclusions from its teachings.

Now, it so happens, that the latest story of the series so far reached by the New York Labor News reaches down to only the XIVth Century, a date when the ballot, or political action, did not yet exist, and were struggling to break through the crust of feudal barbarity. Accordingly, the Spokane Industrial Workerites have published their own mental photography as men who hold that, seeing "votes" were not resorted to when "votes" did not yet exist, therefore "votes" must not be resorted to when they do exist; the Spokane Industrial Workerites have furthermore published their own mental photography by quoting as a proof of their one-legged hobby a work with which they are only fractionally acquainted.—Such is the mental level of the pure and simple bombist everywhere: his is a case of stunted mentality: he lives in an age that the human race has far behind it.

However well posted a man may be on the literature and history of the Movement, he can not always be blamed for losing patience with individuals, who, though of man's estate, are still antediluvian kids mentally. He can not always be blamed for forgetting that the case of such men is a case of arrested mentality. Of course, among such men will ever be found others who use them as dupes, slummites with slum records. But these would have no opportunity to play the parasites were the arrested mentalities not there to fasten upon.

The remaining stories of the Sue series will speedily be out. It is to be hoped the recommendation of the "Industrial Worker" will be followed by its devotees, and that they will read Sue's work. The series in full is magnificent enough to justify the hope that it may have the effect upon their minds that certain surgical operations are said to have upon certain brains.

In the meantime, quite welcome is the paragraph under consideration. It is a fresh psychological proof of a fact that the Movement has long established—the pure and simple physical forcist notion is a notion that comes from and belongs to the Stone Age of man's mental make-up.

OVERWORK.

And Overstrain, Two of the Evils of Present Day Life.

Over-exertion, says the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, through a working day of undue length not only produces a perpetual state of over-fatigue among many workingmen, but also starts a vicious circle by leading to the craving for means of deadening fatigue. This fact partly explains drunkenness and other excesses among workmen. Experiments have been made in reducing the hours of labor and they show decided improvement in physical efficiency, in some cases great enough to compensate even the employer for the shorter day. In one factory the invalidity among workmen was reduced by thirty-five per cent. as a consequence of a change from two twelve-hour shifts to three eight-hour shifts. Public safety requires, in order to avoid railway collisions and other accidents, that the work should be physiological, so that the workman can fully recuperate every twenty-four hours. Just as the minor ailments lead to serious sickness, so undue fatigue leads to minor ailments. It is the first step in the succession by which many descend from health to death.

The conservation of the race requires that mothers should not be allowed to be employed immediately before or after childbirth. Child labor is a menace to the race, although in the South in many cases its abolition should be preceded by the abolition of hook-worm disease; otherwise the children will be turned from the unhealthful factory to the still more unhealthful farm with its soil pollution producing hook-worm disease.

Special protection is required in dangerous trades, such as those employing lead and other poisons, chemicals, or the dust-producing trades, which induce pulmonary troubles. Dark roomed tenements are a special menace to the vitality of large portions of our urban population.

Medical inspections of schools have already disclosed an astonishing amount of ill health, the percentages of morbidity ranging from twenty to sixty. Eyestrain is a particular evil of civilization, and first appears in school.

Those who have investigated nervous over-strain among school children are now seriously asking whether shorter hours and lower pressure would not only be a better economy of vitality but would result in a more rapid assimilation of knowledge. Playgrounds are a necessary part of the educational outfit, and serve the important purpose of keeping the child at innocent instead of mischievous amusement.

Voluntary labor and business organizations are turning to the health movement. It is even found profitable by employers to care for the health of their employes in order to improve their efficiency. It has been suggested that life insurance companies could make large profits by reducing their death claims through joining in the effort to improve the public health.

The prime factor in man's environment is atmosphere. Originally an outdoor animal, he has come into an indoor environment. To avoid tuberculosis and the other consequences, he must at least abolish dark room tenements.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—What's all this talk flying around about the "class struggle," I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privileges which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class struggle between the two exists—the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down.

B. J. (pensive)—Yes, there is a class struggle, no mistake about that, but——

U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. You know how some non-proletarians are championing the cause of the proletariat; can't you conceive of the reverse, of proletarians upholding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can; the "pure and simple" labor misleaders—the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Mahons, the Stones and such others—are doing so right along.

B. J.—Then, I say, it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism; vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the capitalist class, he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man maintain?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the tariff question, the "Yellow Peril" question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no thought to the wage question. Its mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements a wage worker's movement. The non-wage worker who talks capitalist economics and is busied about capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether certain Socialist leaders such as Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—The facts, then, are these:

First—The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character.

Second—The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist movement is strictly proletarian.

B. J. goes off feeling his head, where the new knowledge entered in.

Steelmen Scorn "Bonus" Scheme.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22.—The offer of President Charles J. Harrah, of the Midvale Steel Works, of a "bonus" in addition to the regular pay for extra work done, was refused by the striking crane men at the steel plant yesterday. This offer was made through the Rev. J. D. Nevin, of the Catholic Church of St. Francis Assisi, who has now stopped his meddling.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NOT "RAG-CHEWING," BUT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find one dollar as a small addition to the Operating Fund. I wish to urge upon all members and sympathizers of the Party the absolute necessity of keeping alive the only true and fearless exponent of the labor movement at this juncture, the Party press.

The labor movement at this time needs, as it never did before, the earnest co-operation of its supporters. We are living in stirring times now and we find the "professed champion" of labor, in the shape of Samuel Gompers, like the artful dodger in Dickens' "Oliver Twist" evading as he always has done the momentous issue by suddenly finding a mission in going abroad to study the labor movement there. This is the time for every mothers' son of us to contribute our share in the shape of financial assistance to the Daily and Weekly People Operating Fund, and thus enable it to be put on a solid basis. Merely chewing the rag at this time won't accomplish anything. Solid work is what is wanted.

Alex Ramsey.

Cleveland, O., July 19.

PRESSING WORD FROM E. B. FORD

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am informed through the Referendum office staff, that it is being conspired by certain doctors, petty bourgeois, and lawyers here, that when I am released from jail July 30, I am to be re-arrested on a charge of being "crazy," and railroaded to the insane asylum at Rochester.

Well, if this is done, I shall improve the opportunity of a "crazy" man, to unearth the dark crimes committed in all insane asylums.

If this is done, I ask that some of the printers and newspaper men in the Party take hold of the Referendum and keep it going, for the dear wife and comrade who has stood by me and the revolutionary Socialist movement all these eleven years, will soon become a mother and cannot keep up without your help.

E. B. Ford.

Rice County, Jail, Faribault, Minn., July 15.

THE WORK THAT TELLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Saturday, July 17, four members from Chicago held an S. L. P. street meeting in Rockford, Ill., in Swedish. We had an attentive crowd of about 300 people, sold ninety copies of "Arbetaren," 100 five cent pamphlets, and got a collection for the agitation fund amounting to $1.40. We also got several subs for the "Arbetaren." The meetings will be continued until we have a branch organized in Rockford.

Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.

HUSTLERS HUSTLING IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia's first break in the contest with the "Steers" is as follows: five subs to The People, totalling $5; six sets of "Ideal City," and "Flashlights" as per ad. in The People, totalling $2.10; two pictures of Karl Marx as per ad. in The People, making altogether a total of $7.30. You will hear from us again in a day or two with some more, as we would like to see the East recover the ground lost by New York in her contest with California. By the way, have you heard yet from Pittsburg, the "logical center"?

R. McClure.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.

PLAINFIELD ON THE FIRING LINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Plainfield started its open-air campaign Saturday night with Boris Reinstein as speaker. There was a large and appreciative audience, as industrial conditions are still as bad as at the beginning of the panic. One sub. was secured for the Weekly People and fourteen pamphlets were sold. How is that for Plainfield beating Newark, Jersey City or Paterson?

J. Reese.

Plainfield, N. J., July 18.

REIMER'S TOUR PANNING OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The initial meeting of my tour was held at Milford, Mass, on Saturday evening, July 17. We had a large attentive audience of about 400 workers, and at the close sold 36 pamphlets and secured 1 sub from the soap box.

I arrived in Worcester, Mass., Monday morning and after hunting up some of the Party members we made arrangements and held a meeting on the City Hall steps in the evening. We had a very attentive audience and 12 pamphlets were sold.

To-day I started to canvass for subs, and to that end visited every tailor shop in the city. Working at that trade myself, I had no difficulty in enlisting their sympathy, and as a result have been able to secure 13 subs. Worcester, like all other cities, has its large number of unemployed, as was proven at the meeting held, where their approval of what was said was manifested, but their precarious condition prevented their giving other support.

Shall leave for Marlboro Wednesday.

A. E. Reimer.

Worcester, Mass., July 20.

KNOW FRIEND AND FOE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I happened to be in Joliet when five hundred men, employed by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, walked out of the shops, going on strike. I happened to witness the walk out, and I went up to one of the strikers, evidently a leader, and asked him the cause of the trouble. The strikers, being Slavonians and not understanding English, mistook my motive, and plainly showed their dissatisfaction at what they thought was interference in their affairs. I had a copy of the Daily People with me which I pulled out of my pocket and pointed to the words "Socialist Labor Party." This at once gained me their good will and their anger subsided. It was then explained to me that they had mistaken me for a spy. They then became communicative and told me they wanted a reduction in their hours from twelve to ten, and an increase in pay from $1.25 to $1.50 and $1.75, according to the work performed.

The most significant thing about this incident to me, however, was that the untutored wage slaves can distinguish all right between friend and foe. They instinctively feel that the Socialists stand for the interests of the working people of whatever nationality.

D. Rudnick.

Joliet, Ill., July 16.

PIERSON MAKES THE CHIPS FLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The week's work has just been finished in Fort Wayne, Ind., and during that time 1 sub. was secured for "Der Arbeiter," 3 to the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung," 3 to the "Arbetaren" and 16 to the Weekly People. Outdoor meetings were held Wednesday and Saturday nights to good crowds, with the sale of literature fair; 16 books were disposed of and many copies of the Weekly People distributed.

C. H. Haenes and his son Clarence who was at one time secretary of the S. P. local here, have joined the S. L. P. Others will follow suit and I look to see a Section organized in Fort Wayne shortly.

Both of the above new members are well posted and are capable of doing valiant work for the Party. Of the eight S. P. men I met, all with the exception of two expressed themselves in favor of S. L. P. principles, and admitted that our position was the correct one. We have another good sympathizer in the person of E. J. Wilkinson, through whose aid I managed to get several subs. while in his bicycle store. The population of Fort Wayne is principally German, and about 80 per cent are either Catholics or Lutherans. I ran across some of the 80 per cent. and the most of them acted as though I had come to pitchfork them into "Hell." One of them managed to blurt out that his Catholic Church would not allow him to support, much less read, a Socialist paper. I did manage, however, to run across three who had minds of their own and do their own thinking instead of leaving it to the fellow in the pulpit. These men subscribed to the German S. L. P. paper, and I hope some day to hear of their becoming staunch S. L. P. men.

Fort Wayne's principal industries are railroad shops, electric supplies and organs. All are working on an average of from 48 to 52 hours per week, with conditions getting steadily worse. I am now in Muncie and during my short stay here will do what I can to increase the circulation of the Party papers.

Charles Pierson.

Muncie, Ind., July 19.

THE CAMPAIGN IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last business meeting of Section Louisville it was voted to make as active a propaganda campaign as our membership and means would permit. One member, Fred Blake, agreed to donate $10 to the campaign fund if we would go in and fight. Well, we decided to fight; and we named a ticket to be voted for at the coming city election. We found sixteen names for the ticket. Now the question is: How many of these sixteen men are willing to pull their coats off and support their ticket?

I hope we have not degenerated into mere theoretical Socialists. Bryanite 16 to 1 Socialists, 16 candidates on the ticket to one man willing to work for the ticket.

I trust we are not the men to throw up the sponge or show the white feather in the face of the enemy.

"They are cowards, who dare not be,
In the right, with two or three."

There was never a better time than now to carry on a successful campaign. Hard times among the workers were never so universal or severe as now. The cost of living was never higher; and jobs were never scarcer; and wages for a dozen years have not been lower; and the army of the unemployed is bigger to-day than it has ever been since the panic of the prophet of Buzzard's Bay.

Last night members Ferguson, O'Hearn, Braun and the writer held a heart-to-heart talk and resolved that "live or die, sink or swim," the flag of revolt would be raised next Saturday night, July 24, at Third and Market streets, and we call upon all the live members of the Section who possibly can to be with us at the opening of the bombardment of the enemy's works.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.

S. P.'S HARD PLIGHT IN SAN JOSE.

To the Daily and Weekly Peopie:—Events in the building trades lookout in San Jose have brought forth little new in the past month. Both sides began "courageous." Imported non-union men were bribed to leave town, but yet from some source or other the unemployed army has been gradually drawn upon so that the employers have not yet backed down. McCarthy has been here from 'Frisco and threatens to "create a Builders' Exchange of our own"; few men have left the ranks and the deadlock is still on.

One amusing feature is the career of two or three bosses, who, unlike the proverbial thieves, have no honor even among themselves. Desiring to be with the winners, these bosses are first on one side and then on the other, and all the time on the fence; which shows there are a few capitalists who will not line up with their own class yet.

Old-time policies are pursued, viz: starvation wait, "public sympathy" gags, concession scabbing on the "scabs," "contracts" enforced in the aid of shady deals (by which millmen are bound down to manufacture fixtures, which are sold to be used on scab work), and political pot-grabbers handing out favors in hopes of votes.

This appears to be the beginning of an attack on the California Building Trades Council (McCarthy) unions by a body of capitalists organized on up-to-date lines.

The S. P. here is between the devil and the deep sea. Opposing McCarthy for mayor in San Francisco, yet bantering for votes with his unions here, makes them a sorry bunch. Four of us S. L. P. men accidentally dropped on them last Sunday night. An ex-lawyer had the box and was making an all-round speel.

At the close our giant Mercadier took the floor and produced the necessary papers to prove the party fusionists with any promising bunch of voters. We all took a whack at it, with the result that the ex-lawyer was so disturbed in mind as to declare the S. L. P. for the 9,999th time "dead" (but we seemed to galvanize a lot of life into him). He asked us why we did not talk along his speech regarding a general strike? We wanted to know whom he intended to call out—the A. F. of L. or the S. P.? and he exploded. Then we told him to begin by organizing an economic reflex to call out before discussing the advisability of a general strike. Presto. "We are adjourned." Exit!

O. Alanson Dodge.

San Jose, Cal., July 14.

A BRUSH WITH A BLATANT IGNORAMUS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Kansas City, S. L. P., is still holding its street meetings and the sentiment is growing more favorable as we go along for the S. L. P.

The audiences are very attentive and seem to be looking for just the goods the S. L. P. hands out. While Rogers has left us a few weeks to speak at Granite, Okla., Howard and myself have taken it upon ourselves to do the speaking, and up-to-date have met with success. We held a meeting last Friday evening which was an all round success, and at the conclusion a certain individual who in this part of the country is known as the "pope of the hoboes," started to hold a meeting a little way down the street. He denounced Socialism in the most bitter terms. He claimed that the Socialist "stood for everything but law and order," and he told his audience how the Socialists at one time "killed people right and left and then took pitchforks and ran them into children and promenaded the streets with them"; but he couldn't tell us when this all happened.

He wound up by saying that he was satisfied with conditions as they were, and that when the time came when the Socialists wanted to do their "dirty work," 350,000,000 Catholics would say no.

At that point I stepped into the ring. I had not spoken five minutes when I noticed that the "pope" had a look of distress on his face, and wanted to leave; but the crowd would not let him. Then he called on a fellow he called "Doc." to make a reply, as he "did not understand history." "That's right, Pope,' you don't understand anything!" the crowd yelled at him. But Doc. filled the bill no better than the "Pope," and after calling on a third champion of capitalism called the "Professor," all three decamped in disgust, amid the hoots of the crowd of workingmen.

Sunday we, of the S. L. P., held another meeting, which was an all-round success. Three new names for membership were secured.

C. Oberheu.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.

A RIVAL TO THE "APPEAL."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Appeal to Reason" is not the only paper in the West with land to boom. The Medford, Ore., "Daily Tribune" recently bore the following at the head of its editorial column:

"TO-DAY'S WEATHER PREDICTION

"Fair to-day and to-morrow.

"A rare and salubrious climate—soil of remarkable fertility—beautiful scenery—mountains stored with coal, copper and gold—extensive forests—streams stocked with speckled beauties—game in abundance—a contented, progressive people—such is the Rogue River Valley."

Now, I have been in the Rogue River Valley for over a year, and I know a thing or two about this neck of the woods. Examined critically, the "Daily Tribune's" land boom comes down to this:

1.—Rare and salubrious climate.—Correct.

2.—Soil of remarkable fertility.—One half of Rogue River Valley consists of sand and rock, and is called desert land.

3.—Beautiful scenery.—Consists of scrub that we call underbrush in Illinois, dry grass, pine trees, and rugged mountains.

4.—Mountains stored with coal, copper and gold.—The coal cannot be used in stoves or for steam. The copper is very scarce, and once in a great while they find some gold.

5.—Extensive forests.—Correct.

6.—Streams stocked with speckled beauties.—And you have to pay $1 per year for a license for one pole, and $5 a year for a license to sell fish.

7.—Game in abundance.—Consists of jack-rabbits, grasshoppers, and some quail and deer.

8.—A contented, progressive people.—That is the real estate men, who watch for the easterner who doesn't know anything about this land, and skin him of his coin.

Hosie Pruett.

Medford, Ore., July 6.

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o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

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o o o

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o o o

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AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Discussion on Amendments to the Party's Constitution.

Chicago, July 14.—The following appeal was sent out, together with the proposed new amendment to Article XII of the Party Constitution to all sections of the Party by Section Cook County.

But as this matter certainly deserves a full discussion in The People, I think that the arguments made by Section Cook County in favor of its amendment belong in the discussion of this matter.

The arguments show what is needed; they also show the difference between the amendment proposed by Cook County and the later one proposed by Section New York. It shows what obstacles the Cook County amendment proposes to remove, and explains the benefits to be gained by the adoption of this system of organization.

In the meantime, let the defenders of the New York amendment show by clear argument and logic what is better in their proposition. The writer, as an active member and formerly organizer of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, knows that language branches need to be directly affiliated with the Party. But if one reads the following arguments, he will find that they stamp the amendment proposed by Section New York as simply an aggravation of the bad features of the state plan, as now in force.

Section Cook County's proposed amendment is as follows:

"LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS.

"Non-English speaking language federations nationally organized shall be defined as Language Subdivisions of the Socialist Labor Party for propaganda purposes in the respective languages and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party in the following manner:

"Second 1. The Federation shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of 3 cents per member per month.

"Sec. 2. The Federation shall have no other due stamp than the regular S. L. P. stamp.

"Sec. 3. Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one representative with voice but no vote.

"Sec. 4. Sections or branches of Federations shall be represented on the Gen. Committee of the Sections and shall pay a per capita tax of 2 cents per member per month.

"Sec. 5. The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other subdivisions of the party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

"Sec. 6. The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federationse shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the party constitution."

This amendment the Section supports by the following appeal, as above mentioned:

"In discussing this new article on Language Federations, we need not emphasize that the different Federations should become part and parcel of the party organization. They should have been so organized from the beginning. With us you recognize the necessity of propaganda among non-English speaking workingmen. Agreed on this, we must consider the best agency to carry on this propaganda, the Language Federation. The function of such Federations is to carry on the propaganda of the S. L. P. in their respective languages. This should be the only difference from the rest of the party. The different Federations now advocating and indorsing the S. L. P. are all organized independently and separate from the party, with their own administrations, due stamps and membership books.

"The Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation has over 700 members in good standing. Their dues are 10 cents to their national body.

"The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has about 1,200 members. Their dues are 5 cents to their national body.

"The Italian, Jewish and Lettish Socialist Labor Federations also endorse S. L. P. principles and taetics. Their dues and membership are unknown to us. The first move for a system of affiliating the Federations with the party was made in the 1906 convention of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation held in New York. A motion was then adopted, practically unanimously, to join the S. L. P. The plan or method was then not yet elaborated. Subsequently the plan of considering and admitting the Federation as a State was formulated and finally adopted by the 1908 National Convention and ratified by the referendum.

"The plan, as worked out by the National Convention, does not improve a particle upon the condition of language branches affiliated with Federations. The plan compels what was to be abolished, namely, double dues paying by the language branches who wanted to become working parts of a section, which they cannot do only by "fraternal delegates." Obviously such delegates cannot take full part in the work of a section without a vote. The Scandinavian, Hungarian, Jewish and Lettish branches in Cook county do not want such an arrangement. This is probably the condition wherever Federation branches exist. Such a step-motherly system is not in accord with socialist ethics, it is unjust, unsatisfactory and hampers the work of the party. The State plan falls under the above criticism, because it aggravates previous conditions.

"The party cannot afford to put up with present conditions any longer. Greater and more effective propaganda work could be accomplished all around if the now scattered divisions of the S. L. P. army were brought together. Greater strength, financially and morally, besides the numbers of party members would accrue to the party. A more homogeneous membership would also be a result, because at present the Federation members, isolated from the party work as the majority of them are, know but little of party organization work. Thus it is seen that this amendment is for the best, not only for the Federations, but for the party itself. Some may raise the argument that the Federations can get along themselves and therefore should be let alone. If they get along, well and good, but that is no argument why they shouldn't get along just as well as language subdivisions inside the party. We should not permit this isolation to exist among the adherents of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Federations, especially the Scandinavian and Hungarian, have for many years back proven their calibre as true S. L. P. organizations, and the party should provide for a unified membership of all those who accept and advocate its principles and tactics.

"What is needed is a system of uniform S. L. P. due stamps, carrying with it bona fide membership rights in the party, giving Federation branches representation on Gen. Committee, and giving the Federation as a language subdivision of the party its own revenue for its special propaganda and organization work. This will then eliminate present obstacles of double due stamps and double membership books now prevailing wherever Federation branches are organized and belong both to a Federation and the Party.

"We contend that the proposed amendment covers the point, to-wit: Uniform S. L. P. due stamps, a system that preserves the good features of a Federation and gives it the same revenue as before and its members the same rights as other members of the party."

Adolph S. Carm.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. T., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is with the characters that appear in a revolutionary movement as with books and papers. No amount of puffing will float a worthless book or paper. A book or paper must fly upon its own wings. Ditto, ditto, individuals. Newspaper, magazine and other puffings of individuals are short-lived. Acts, not phrases; steadiness, not skyrocketings. A McKinley and a Taft may be puffed. That sort of thing works in a settled social system. In the revolutionary movement that is to herald in a new system, puffs don't work.

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—By "share" of Labor, or "share" of Capital, never is understood the contribution of either to the store of wealth. By the "share" of Labor, or the "share" of Capital, is meant the portion of the wealth produced that falls to each.

This office knows no governmental statistical report that specifies the amount of wealth contributed by Labor, and the amount contributed by Capital. All the governmental statistical compilations known in this office proceed upon the theory that what Labor gets (its share) is the exact measure of what Labor contributed, and that what Capital gets (its share) is the exact measure of what Capital contributed to the store of wealth.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The hint is accepted in good part. But remember, the Daily People is a daily paper. All happenings, especially if they occur on a large scale, have their place in a daily.

F. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Address of International Socialist Bureau is—Camille Huysman, Sec'y, Maison du Peuple, Brussells, Belgium.

Address of Swedish Socialdemocratic Labor Party is—C. G. T. Wickman, Sec'y, Folkets Hus, Stockholm, Sweden.

F. O., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Socialist party has placed Socialism on the defensive in America. Nobody need apologize for being in the Socialist Labor Party. There is no charge brought against it that is authentic. Whatever charges one hears are fabrications, the utterers of which crawl the moment proof is demanded. As to the Socialist party, its anti-immigration posture; its frequent fusings with capitalist parties; its subserviency to a privately owned press that runs it with a rod of iron, etc., are all officially authenticated. The S. P. man frequently has to apologize for his party. That places Socialism on the defensive.

A. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Labor is robbed—and no mistake. True enough the workingman sells his labor power in "open market," but that is only an aggravation of the robbery. The "open market" is not an open market. It is a slave market. The workingman is said to "sell"; that implies freedom of action. Fact is, he has no choice. The man who has a valuable horse and is compelled to "sell" it for a crust of bread to one who keeps him in hunger, is robbed of the difference between the value of the bread and the value of the horse. That is Labor's case.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—There is no I. W. W. in existence, hence no headquarters of the same. The I. W. W. was organized with a civilized platform. The straggling marauders who now call themselves I. W. W., simply usurp the name. The I. W. W. said what it meant and meant what it said. The marauders mean dynamite, and they say twaddle.

W. W., CANTON, O.—The former S. L. P. men who went over into the S. P. have, without exception, adopted the S. P. principle of "boring from within"—that is, adopted the language of their surroundings and lie low.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Read Juvenal and Martial, unexpurgated.

F. R., JEFFERSON, O.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLT, N. Y.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. M. B., and A. F. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Matter received.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

In accordance with Section 1 of Article XI. of the National Constitution, I hereby submit the following proposed amendments, which have received the required number of seconds:

Proposed by Section Cook County, Ill.

Language Federations.

Non-English speaking language federations nationally organized shall be defined as Language Sub-divisions of the Socialist Labor Party for propaganda purposes in the respective languages and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party in the following manner.

Section 1.

The Federation shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of three cents per member per month.

Section II.

The Federation shall have no other due stamp than the regular S. L. P. stamp.

Section III.

Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one representative with voice but no vote.

Section IV.

Section or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the Sections and shall pay a per capita tax of two cents per member per month.

Section V.

The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section VI.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the party constitution.

Section New York's Amendments to Article XII of the Party Constitution. —Amended Portions, LARGE TYPE.

Non-English speaking Language Federations, nationally organized, shall be CHARTERED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BE affiliated with the S. L. P. in the following manner:

Section 1. Strike out entire old Section and substitute following: LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS SHALL PAY TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE A PER CAPITA TAX OF FIVE CENTS PER MEMBER PER MONTH. BUT THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII., SECTION FIVE, IN REGARD TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SETTING ASIDE TWO CENTS OF THE MONIES RECEIVED FOR EVERY DUE STAMP SOLD, TO BE USED AS A MILEAGE FUND, SHALL NOT APPLY TO SUCH FEDERATIONS.

Section 2. Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one member.

Section 3. Each Federation shall be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by one delegate for every fifty members or MAJOR fraction thereof.

Section 4. Sections or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the S. L. P. Sections, provided they pay the regular per capita tax, or by fraternal delegates.

Section 5. Branches of Federations shall be represented in the State Convention, etc., etc., (STRIKE OUT).

Section 6. (TO BE NEW SECTION FIVE). The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the Party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section 7. Delegates, whether fraternal or otherwise, must be able to express themselves intelligibly in the English language. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 8. The basis of representation shall exclude those members of a Federation who are members of a Party Section. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 9. Upon questions submitted to general vote of the Party, the members, who belong both directly to a Section of the Party and a branch of a language Federation, shall vote at meetings of the Section only. (STRIKE OUT).

NEW SECTION SIX.

Section 6. MEMBERS BELONGING TO A BRANCH OR SECTION OF A FEDERATION, SHALL NOT, AT THE SAME TIME, BE MEMBERS OF ANY OTHER PARTY BRANCH OR SECTION.

Amendments to the above propositions are in order until August 7, 1909.

Paul Augustine,
Acting National Secretary.

New York, July 7, 1909.

OPERATING FUND.

Section Mystic, Conn.	10.00
"Surplus Value," San Fr'nc'co	2.00
Alex Ramsay, Cleveland, O. .	1.00
D. H. Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Lars Johnson, Oakland, Cal. .	1.00
Jos. Burlock, Oakland, Cal. ..	1.00
Thos. Grobuski, Lansing, Mch.	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. ..	2.00
W. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass	5.00
Thos. H. Coulahan, Spokane, Wash.	2.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
M. Probst, Mason City, Ia. ..	.50
W. L. Mitchell, Alaska	.30
Total	27.80
Previously acknowledged ..	4,865.89
Grand total	$4,893.69

REINSTEIN AND KATZ IN NEW YORK STATE.

Troy, N. Y.—August 2 and 3.
Albany, N. Y.—August 4 and 5.
Schenectady, N. Y.—August 6, 7 and 8.

REINSTEIN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Gloversville, N. Y.—August 9 and 10.
Utica, N. Y.—August 11, 12, 13, and 14.
Syracuse, N. Y.—August 16, 17 and 18.
Auburn, N. Y.—August 19 and 20.
Rochester, N. Y.—August 21, 22, 23 and 24.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall place, New York City, on Friday evening, July 2nd, at 7.45 p. m., with George H. Wilson in the chair, besides whom there present Kuhn, Donohue, Scheuerer, Walters, Hiltner, Hanlen and Moonelis. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The secretary reported that Kuhn had given him the data prepared on his recent trip to Albany, Troy and Schenectady, and that same would be put in shape for Reinstein on his contemplated trip; letter received from Section Utica, purchasing books and advising in regard to local conditions; from Gloversville, reporting on campaign lists, etc.; from Troy, purchasing dues stamps and requesting German speaker for July 4th. Steron was sent to Troy and Schenectady and $10 were advanced by the National Secretary to defray expenses; stamps forwarded to Troy.

It was decided to take in hand the reorganization of Section in Westchester County; to organize Queens Borough and to help Richmond County hold open air meetings, etc., and to do the work from New York.

Kuhn reported on conditions in Kings County, stating new officers had been elected and general Party meeting held, where plans were made to do effective work in building up the Section.

It was decided to instruct Section Kings County to take steps to put a ticket in the field in the Second Judicial Supreme Court District, for the coming election of Supreme Court Judges.

Financial report for June: general receipts, $58.16; mileage, $12.75; total, $70.91. Expenses: Kuhn trip, $9.85; corres. bureau, $1.00; agitation, Katz tour, $30.00; total, $40.85.

General Financial standing, receipts, $444.40; $51.72; $496.12; expenses, $285.11; balance on hand, $211.01.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

SECTION CLEVELAND'S OFFICIALS.

The officers and committees of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., for the present half year term are as follows:

Organizer, John D. Goerke, 10,254 Elk avenue, S. E.; Recording Secretary, Ed. Polster; Financial Secretary, P. C. Christiansen; Treasurer, Joseph Reimann; Librarian, Chas. Frank; Literary Agent, Fred Brown; Grievance Committee, John Kircher, H. Bitchakoff and W. Doberstein; Auditing Committee, John Kircher W. Christiensen and Harry Bratburd; Press Committee, J. D. Goerke, Richard Koeppel, Fred Brown; City Executive Committee, P. C. Christiansen, J. Kircher, B. Altholz, H. Bitchakoff, Ed. Hauser.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held July 18, at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. Charles Backofen of Rockville elected chairman. Fred Lechner absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted with the correction: Max Fieldmann was sent as delegate to State Convention from Section New Haven.

The following new members were seated: From Section Hartford: Fred Fellermann, Frank Knotek, Fred Lechner; from Section Rockville, Charles Backofen and Martin Strauss.

The following communications were received, acted on, and filed: From National Secretary Paul Augustine, sending 200 due stamps, ledger, regarding speaker and canvasser for the State of Connecticut, regarding Section Bridgeport, and sending contest blanks for the State subscription contest between Connecticut and Minnesota. From Harry Gunn, New Haven, stating that he can not accept the office of canvasser at present. From Section Stonington, sending the names of delegates to State Convention and money order for 50 due stamps. From Section Kensington, sending the names of delegates to State Convention. From Gustave Langner, Milford, Conn., sending $1 for dues and $1 for agitation fund. From A. J. Stodel, New York, regarding organizership for Connecticut. From Section Rockville, sending $6 for due stamps, financial report, names of delegates to State Convention and regarding picnic. From J. Marek, New Haven, regarding B. Reinstein. From Section Bridgeport, sending $6 for due stamps and regarding Reinstein meeting. From Section Hartford, sending financial report and names of delegates to State Convention.

Financial report: Income, $6.70, Expenses, $30.45.

The State Secretary, Fred Fellermann, reported that he sent the half-yearly financial report to all Sections and also the contest blanks for the coming State contest between Connecticut and Minnesota.

The following officers were elected: State Secretary-Treasurer, Fred Fellermann; Recording Secretary, Frank Knotek.

It was decided to hold regular meetings the third Tuesday of each month.

The State Secretary was instructed to write to A. J. Stodel that for financial reasons the committee can not accept his offer at present.

The S. E. C. recommends to Sections Rockville and Hartford to hold a combined picnic on August 22, for the benefit of the S. E. C.

Frank Knotek, Recording Secretary.

AHOY! CONNECTICUT!

As it has been announced in these columns more than once that a contest will begin on the 25th of this month between Minnesota and Connecticut in securing the highest number of readers for The People and in selling the greatest amount of S. L. P. literature, we therefore take it for granted that by this time every reader is aware of the fact.

But the knowledge of this fact will in itself amount to nothing, if the readers and especially the Party members, do not act accordingly. We all will have noticed that so far a Western state has been pitted against an Eastern one, or in other words, a farming state against a highly developed industrial state. Considering conditions from this point of view, it seems but natural that the Eastern states should have come out victorious. Yet, the reverse is the case.

Our Eastern fellows must have thought, in their easy-going way, that no matter how little they did, the Western fellows were bound to do less, according to the conditions that prevailed there. But the calculation was wrong, hence the Easterners' defeat.

Whatever we here in the East may say and think about the wild and woolly West, it is nevertheless a fact, that people out there are more daring and courageous than we here in the East with our sickly hued civilization.

So far the two highly developed industrial States in the East have been ignominiously defeated, and now the question arises: Shall Connecticut join them in disgrace, or shall the old Nutmeg State regain the honor of the East?

The latter alternative is possible, providing readers and Party members take warning, for they may take it for granted, that the Western competitors will not be found napping or sleeping, as has been proven in the two preceding instances.

Therefore ahoy! Connecticut. All those who spend their idle time in outings, boating and fishing should suspend these operations for a short time and go a fishing for subscribers, there will be ample time for these sports afterwards, with the gratified consolation of having performed a good deed.

The organizers of all Sections have been supplied with the necessary blanks. Call for them and start to work. All the other readers, located where there is no organization, have also been supplied with blanks for the same purpose.

Trusting that this appeal will bring about the desired result, we remain,

Connecticut State Executive Committee,
S. L. P.,
Fred. Fellermann, State Secretary.
Hartford, Conn., July 21.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S PICNIC.

The Basket Picnic of Section Milwaukee of the S. L. P., will be held at Castalia Park, SUNDAY, August 8. Games, dancing and music will be provided. Come and have a good time and bring your friends. Everybody welcome.

Take the Wells-Wanwatosa car and get off at Hawley road, then walk one block west.

Section Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. PICNIC FOR GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged for a great picnic and summer-night's festival for the benefit of the German Party organ, the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," for Sunday, August 8, at Kummer's Garden, Denison avenue, corner West 73rd street, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The great advantage of this place is that it is easily reached. Denison avenue car brings you to the very gate. No walking of miles on dusty roads, no waiting for over-crowded suburban cars; only half an hour's ride from the Public Square. All lines transfer to Denison avenue.

Good music, dancing, games, sports and refreshments of all kinds. Prizes for the children and grown-ups.

Tickets, which can be had from all members and at office of "Volksfreund," 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue, cost ten cents, but are redeemable for two refreshment tickets on the grounds, so that admission is really free.

We hope that all members, friends and sympathizers will attend this picnic. The best entertainment and an all around good time are assured to everybody. The Committee.

CLEVELAND PEOPLE READERS, ATTENTION.

You have no doubt read the announcement in The People that the sub-getting contest will be on between the States of Ohio and Missouri from August 8 to 21.

Section Cleveland requests each one of you to be prepared to secure at least one new reader for the Daily or Weekly People during this contest. Get as many more as you can, but one you must get.

Send your subs direct to The People office, or, if more convenient, to the undersigned. It is hoped you will consider it your duty to put forth just a little effort and comply with this request, in order that our full share of the work in this contest may be done.

By order of Section Cleveland S.L.P.
Fred Brown, Literary Agent.
1366 Ontario street.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

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No Compromise	.10
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Two Pages from Roman History	.15
American Industrial Evolution	.15
Value, Price, and Profit	.15
As to Politics	.20
Flashlights Amsterdam Congress	.25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress	.25

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MASSACHUSETTS

Beats Illinois in Two-State Propaganda Contest.

The State of Massachusetts won hands down in the Massachusetts-Illinois contest, which closed July 17th. The returns from Illinois came in so slowly that we fancied they were holding back for a grand flourish at the wind up, but we were mistaken, unless it be that Illinois remittances went astray and have not reached us.

Massachusetts sent $52.30 for Daily and Weekly People subscriptions, and $5.90 for Labor News, a total of $58.20; while Illinois sent $15.55 for Daily and Weekly People and $6.83 for Labor News, a total of $22.38. A pleasing feature of the Massachusetts propaganda was that it was widespread, the individual remittances being small but many.

Besides the contests the general activity is pretty fair for midsummer. Those who were busy in the work of propaganda, sending two or more subscriptions each, were:

Chas. Pierson, Fort Wayne, Ind.	16
O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	7
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	5
A. C. McGinty, San Francisco, Cal.	4
J. Kalasch, San Francisco, Cal.	4
Section Denver, Colo.	7
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	3
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah.	3
A. B. Herschman, Jersey City, N. J.	5
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
S. Bruch, New York	2
W. L. Mitchell, Alaska	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
Section Allentown, Pa.	11
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa.	5
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
Sam French, Chicago, Ill.	3
R. Fritsvold, Chicago, Ill.	2
A. E. Reimer, Worcester, Mass.	18
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	6
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.	3
J. Kenny, No. Andover, Mass.	2

Prepaid Cards sold: San Francisco, $20.00; St. Paul, Minn., $6.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Orders coming in for pamphlets furnish another indication of propaganda activity, Herve's "Antipatriotism," leading just at present.

We are expecting "The Silver Cross" from the binders any day now.

Another printing of the New Labor Library leaflets is under way.

The offer of "Ideal City" and "Flashlights," the two for 35 cents, still holds good.

The Two-State Contests.

The Oregon-Rhode Island contest closed July 24th; the Texas-Pennsylvania contest, which started July 18th, ends July 31st. The Minnesota-Connecticut contest starts July 25th, and ends August 7th. Other dates are:

August 1 to 14 Colorado-Virginia.
August 8 to 21 Missouri-Ohio.
August 15 to 28 Michigan-Kentucky.

Push the Daily People.

The mail list of Daily People readers is increasing. The members in the State of Washington have shown what can be done with the Daily People, once the determination to DO is there. In Seattle, alone, there are 152 Daily People readers. What Seattle does can be done elsewhere. The proletariat are ready for the message of their class redemption; push the Daily People—the bearer of the message.

VIRGINIA S. L. P.

Holds State Convention—Urges Work for Party Press, and More Active Propaganda.

Newport News, July 12.—The fourth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia was held on July 4th, at Rosenbaum hall, in this city.

The convention was duly called to order at 10:30 A. M. by State Secretary Kinder; Schmidt, of Roanoke, was elected to the temporary chair, and Buxton, of Newport News, was elected temporary secretary. A credentials committee was elected as follows: Hollins, Richmond; Rudolph, Newport News; Ford, Portsmouth; and Schmidt of Roanoke. On report of the credentials committee, the following delegates were seated: Section Newport News, Fred Buxton, C. Rudolph; Roanoke, Schmidt; Richmond, Otto Blerch, H. Adolph Mueller, Jos. E. Madison, Louis Buttgen, Thos. A. Hollins; Portsmouth, S. L. Ford.

Motion was made by Mueller, seconded by Blerch, that the three members present from Newport News be seated as delegates to this convention; motion carried, and the three members, E. Schade, F. Neff and F. Jerene, were seated.

The following were elected as committee on organization: E. Schade, Newport News; Otto Blerch, Richmond; S. L. Ford, Portsmouth, and Schmidt, Roanoke. The report of the committee on organization was accepted.

Motion made and carried that the temporary chairman be elected permanently. Rudolph was elected vice-chairman. The temporary secretary was elected permanently. State Secretary Kinder made his report, which was received by the convention.

The following were elected as Committee on Platform: Mueller, Ford, Schade, Schmidt. The same members were elected to serve on the Committee on Constitution.

Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported as follows:

"Resolved, That owing to the demoralized condition of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia, due in large part to the defections in the last two general elections, Section Richmond deems it inexpedient, untimely and wasteful for the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia to enter the state elections this year." Convention unanimously concurred in this report.

The committee also reported as follows: "At its regular meeting held June 6th, Section Richmond passed the following resolution for introduction by its delegates to the State Convention.

"'Resolved, That Donald Munro be hereby reprimanded for having accepted the national nomination for vice-president on our ticket when he was not a qualified voter." The convention agreed unanimously with the report.

Richmond was nominated by Rudolph, seconded by Jerene, as the seat of the State Executive Committee. The Richmond delegation declined on the ground of insufficient membership to do justice to the matter. At this point the merits of the State Executive Committee were discussed by the convention. Mueller claimed that the State Executive Committee had been negligent in their business methods, citing a certain financial matter and the bungling of the composition of the electoral ticket by the committee last fall. The Norfolk county matter was fully discussed, Mueller giving the position of the late State Executive Committee in that controversy. Kinder, on behalf of the present committee, replied. The resolution offered by Rudolph was withdrawn, and upon a motion by Madison, seconded by Blerch, Newport News was selected by the convention as the seat of the State Executive Committee, by a vote of 11 to 1.

The Committee on Resolutions reported: "Resolved, That Sections and every member of the Party in the State are hereby urged to do more for the propaganda and party press in the future than they have in the past. We also advise every member of the Party to subscribe, if possible, for the Daily instead of the Weekly People."

Motion made to concur in this report was accepted by the convention, with instructions to publish it in the Party Press.

The Resolutions Committee also reported: "Resolved, That the State Executive Committee has a right to request the removal of any organizer for inefficiency."

The convention ratified this report. The question of Sections ordering their literature through the State Executive Committee was brought up by Secretary Kinder, and the convention decided that all Sections are to order their literature from the State Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee Member Schade reported upon the difficulties at the Party plant, for the information of the delegates.

F. Buxton, Secretary.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

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Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
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